"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder today; fair, warmer Wednesday; fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,549. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON'S TERMS FOR LEAGUE OF PEACE: FREEDOM OF SEAS, REDUCED ARMAMENTS AND SECURITY FOR WEAK NATIONS; PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY NOW ESSENTIAL TO ITS SUCCESS

RAIDER SIGHTED OFF SOUTH COAST OF ARGENTINA

Montevideo Hears That German Cruiser Vineta Was Seen Near Bahia Blanca.

NOT SUNK, RIO DECLARES

No Confirmation There of Destruction of Vessel by British Warship Glasgow.

SUBMARINES JOIN SEARCH

Two Big Boats from Halifax Stop at Bermuda on Their Way South.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22.—Unverified reports were received today in maritime circles at Montevideo, Uruguay, that the German cruiser Vineta, [said to be the commerce raider,] had been sighted at sea off Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

La Prenza publishes a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying that, according to a cablegram received at Pernambuco, the British cruiser Glasgow has sunk a German commerce raider 130 miles off Para. No details are given.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—The Minister of Marine said today that he had received no confirmation of the report that the British cruiser Glasgow had sunk a German comerce raider, and that he did not credit it.

The Minister said he had reason to believe that the two merchant vessels and two auxiliaries reported as having been sighted off the northern coast of Brazil were British vessels who are operating outside territorial waters. Earlier press reports were to the effect that these vessels, some of which were said to be flying the American flag, were German raiders. The Marine Ministry has ordered the establishment of a patrol by cruisers off the coast between Pernambuco and Maranhao, and has detailed another warship to assist in this work.

Referring to a rumor that the crew of the German gunboat Eber had made its escape, the Marine Minister said he regarded it as untrue.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 22.—Eight American sailors from the British steamer St. Theodore, captured by the German raider; an American sailor from the Minieh, and two Dutch sailors, one Russian, and one Norwegian of the crew of the St. Theodore, embarked today aboard the British steamer Francis, bound for New York.

The crews of the Minieh and Radnorshire will embark tomorrow on the Dutch steamer Hollandia, bound for England. The steamer Hudson Maru, which brought the crews of some of the ships that fell victim to the Germans to this port, left today for New York.

TWO BIG SUBMARINES ON HUNT FOR RAIDER

Six British Cruisers, Two Italian Cruisers, and Four French Warships Also Join Chase.

Word reached New York yesterday from Bermuda by the crew of the steamship Bermudian that two big British submarines had arrived there from Halifax and were going south to join the other British and French warships in the search for the German raider or raiders. They were built in Canada, and are 200 feet long, carry two three-inch guns on the forward deck in addition to a supply of torpedoes, and have a cruising radius of 6,000 miles.

In addition to the submarines, five light cruisers of the Arethusa type, which carry four six-inch guns and a number of smaller quick firers, have called at Bermuda during the past week, and proceeded to sea after spending a few hours at the naval station. Their next base for fuel is St. Lucia. These cruisers have a speed of 30 to 35 knots and have very little armor. Two Italian cruisers with a speed of 25 knots, and four French war vessels with high speed also stopped at Bermuda for a few hours last Friday, and then continued their voyage south. Some of the warships steered toward the West African coast to look out for the raider in case she should try to creep up along the shore.

The British armored cruiser Leviathan, which has been on patrol duty in the waters around Bermuda for some months, took on coal and provisions at Hamilton on Friday, it was said, and left the harbor on Saturday morning on secret orders. She is heavily armored and carries two nine-inch guns in addition to two eighteen-inch submerged torpedo tubes, and has a speed of 23 knots.

GERMAN HOPES WITH RAIDER.

Anxiously Awaiting News of Her Escape from British Pursuers.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—German rejoicing over the exploits of the commerce raider in the South Atlantic is unbounded, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to The Times.

Captain Persius, the German naval critic, writing in the Tageblatt, recalls that when German destroyers "carried out attacks in the English Channel and at the mouth of the Thames in October and November," Arthur Balfour, then First Lord of the Admiralty, assured the House of Commons that the British

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CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK
"A Retrospect of Fifty Years."
JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Publishers, Baltimore, or at Book and Department Stores.—Advt.

Britain Calls Youths of 18 to Train for Home Defense

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The War Office announces that all youths from 18 years of age up have been called to train for home defense until they reach the age of 19 years.

Hitherto youths have not been called until they reached the age of 18 years and 7 months.

'LEAK' HUNTERS ASK ABOUT SHORT SALES

First Step of Inquiry Here Is to Find Out Who Figured in Such Transactions.

BROKERS' BOOKS EXAMINED

House Rules Committeemen Arrive and Hold a Secret Conference —Sessions Begin Tomorrow.

Chairman Robert L. Henry of the House Rules Committee, which will begin its sessions in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, to determine whether any one profited because of a "leak" at the time of the publication of President Wilson's peace note, announced after a two-hour conference at the Biltmore last night that the early sessions would be devoted to "laying the foundation for the inquiry." He did not expect sensational developments today, he said, and added that the committee had not even decided who would be called as the first witness.

It was admitted, however, that H. G. S. Noble, President of the Stock Exchange, would be probably the first witness in an effort to obtain information about the operation of the Exchange and the possibility of any one making large sums of money because of advance information on important executive or legislative action at Washington.

This line of inquiry, it was said, would be continued for a day or two, while expert accountants employed by Sherman L. Whipple, special counsel to the committee, went over the records of the Exchange and the books of certain private operators to determine just who had profited by selling short.

In this connection, Mr. Whipple spent hours yesterday conversing with Stock Exchange officials and brokers who might be called as witnesses. If he found them a bit reticent at first it was said that later, after they had come to realize the powers vested in the committee, they proved more approachable.

It is understood that the committee has word that it will be able, without much of a fight, to get the information about such sales as were made, especially as most of the brokerage houses are concerned, without any fight at all. This, it was said, would expedite matters greatly.

Whipple Smiling and Cheerful.

Mr. Whipple would not answer when asked if certain firms which had been mentioned in the testimony taken in Washington, D. C., had consented to examination of their books. The impression given was that some had not, but that the committee expected little trouble. Mr. Whipple was smiling and apparently very well satisfied with his day's work.

The members of the committee arrived from Washington at 9 o'clock last night and went into conference at once with Mr. Whipple, who was summoned from the Yale Club. What took place behind the closed doors of the Chairman's room was not made known, except in the few words that he said to the newspaper men shortly before midnight. There were rumors enough that the committee was wrangling over just how far to go in regard to certain lines of the inquiry, especially involving the Stock Exchange, but no one would give word of confirmation to these reports.

It was stated that expert accountants had been at work all day on books of the firms which had consented to give the committee the desired information without making trouble, and that this information would be available within the next day or two. Also, it was said that officials of the Stock Exchange had consented to testify voluntarily, and that no subpoenas had been served on them. These officials will, it was stated by one committeeman, take up all of the time at today's session.

"Are you going to show the people of New York how operations are carried on in the Stock Exchange?" he was asked.

Inquiry Confined to "Leak."

"Well, why not?" he replied. "How many people in New York know anything about the operations on the Stock Exchange? Only a small fraction, I should say. It will be a good education for them."

It was reiterated, however, that the inquiry would not be in the nature of a general investigation into Stock Exchange methods, and that there was no thought in the minds of the committee to try to stir up a scandal which did not involve the alleged "leak."

When names were mentioned, such as that of Bernard Baruch, Mr. Whipple smiled away from his questioner yesterday like an untrained colt. He wouldn't say who had consented to the examination of books and who had not. That, he said, would have to be left for the reading public to guess until the investigation brought out the information in the evidence submitted.

At least ten days, it was said, would be devoted to the hearings in this city. If it was found that the accountants needed several days to obtain the data from the records of the Exchange and books it might be decided to return to Washington for a few sessions there, pending the completion of this work. Some of the committeemen, when they heard that most of the brokers were "resigned" to the examination of their books, felt that this interruption would not be necessary.

The hearings will be in the civil service examination room at the Custom House, which accommodates about 300. Some of the committeemen thought larger rooms would be needed.

SUBMARINE REPORTED OFF NEW LONDON

Underseas Craft, Perhaps the Deutschland, Said to be Entering the Outer Harbor.

NEW LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 2:40 A. M.—It is reported that a German submarine is steaming into the outer harbor.

The Deutschland has been expected for several days to reach the Connecticut port.

A dispatch from New London printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 20 said that another submersible, larger than the Deutschland, was expected to arrive at New London at the same time as Captain König's craft.

BOYER'S BOYS OF NO. 9 AND NO. 87, Send me your address promptly for ticket to Boyer Dinner on Feb. 7th, and tell others. J. C. MULLER, 220 W. 42d St., N. Y.—Advt.

'WE MUST WIN,' SAY BRITISH

London Papers Say Only An Allied Victory Can Bring a Real Peace.

PRAISE TONE OF ADDRESS

Chronicle Asserts Entente Can't Be Assured of Good Faith on Germany's Part.

CALL PLAN AGE-OLD DREAM

But The Times Thinks Statesmen Can't Accept Wilson Program as Practicable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The text of President Wilson's address was not received in London until late last evening, and the editorial comments are the only indication of the lines which public opinion is likely to take. The Daily Chronicle, after declaring that the speech will everywhere be recognized as an utterance of extreme elevation and that its moral tone will command the unqualified respect of those forward-looking and liberty-loving elements in all nations to which he frankly appeals, criticises his formula for lasting peace as follows:

"This is an imposing program which may well carry American sentiment with it, but the Old World will need to apply some searching tests to its broad propositions before they can be harmonized with realities. The weakness of Mr. Wilson's own foreign policy—in Mexico, for instance—has been that he did not apply such tests. He went ahead with his fine principles and created a difficult situation, with whose difficulties he was unprepared to deal after they revealed themselves.

"In the present case there seems to be one ingredient more necessary to the success of the project upon his lines than any of those which he catalogues, namely, good faith. If all parties were willing to work such a world concert honestly it would have a very different effect from that which might be given to it if one of the parties entered it in bad faith. Suppose that, according to the Wilson formula, there is to be no victory. Then the Germany which will come into concept will be the present Germany under her present statesmen—those who made the present war and who carried to its furthest limit the ideal of making their Prussia a 'pike in the pond' of nations. Against such power, unpunished and impenitent, the Wilson program implies that the Allies should forego many means of self-protection. Would they be adequately compensated for this, on the balance, by the promised protection of the United States?

"The 'freedom of the seas,' for instance, is not a phrase that many Englishman will hear gladly in this connection, and with good reason. If it means that a plan to perpetuate peace will, so far as it succeeds, perpetuate this freedom, we agree again. But if it means that in the event of peace breaking down the land powers are to be free to use their military weapons, while we are not to be free to use our naval one, (and that is what American diplomacy has meant by it in the past,) then we should have to consider whether even the assurance of American protection would not be purchased by us too dearly at such a price.

"We suggest that Mr. Wilson is throughout rather too much preoccupied with the hopes of ending this war on terms without bitterness. Let him undeceive himself. Such terms are not possible either way. The atrocities with which the Central Powers embittered the conflict have destroyed their possibility in advance. It is lamentable that it should be so, but that is the fact, and no outsider can alter it by calling out to us sufferers in our agony that, after all, there is nothing to be bitter about, and we had better not hit back too hard for fear our torturers should be hurt. That it is never very easy ot liquidate such wrongs we all know well enough, but, on the whole, we are most likely to reach a new stability if we go on till right has been unequivocally vindicate."

The Times thinks it is too soon yet to form a considered judgment of President Wilson's speech.

"Its language," says The Times, "has evidently been weighed with so much nicety and care that premature comment might overlook or mininterpret the precise shade of meaning which particular passages are intended to bear."

The Times nevertheless receives "certain broad impressions that can hardly be mistaken." Upon these impressions it states its views. It sees in the speech a fuller and more forcible illustration than President Wilson has previously uttered of "the high and daring character of his pacifist ideals, together with the prudence and caution of his policy."

The Times continues: "His project is nothing less ambitious, less splendid than the establishment of a perpetual and universal reign of peace."

The Times believes that President Wil-

Continued on Page 2.

CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA. 4 All Steel Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 1198 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1400.—Advt.

President's Own Comment On His Speech to Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — President Wilson's own view of his speech to the Senate today was given in a discussion with a Senator just after he finished his address. He said:

"'I have said what everybody has been longing for but has thought impossible. Now it appears to be possible.'"

CODE OF NEUTRALS FOR SEA FREEDOM

International Law Institute Receives Draft Made at Lansing's Suggestion.

BARS COMMERCE BLOCKADE

No Merchant Ship to be Seized or Destroyed if It Bears Vised Papers.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 22.—A code of rules of maritime neutrality which should govern the relations between belligerents and neutrals, prepared at the suggestion of Secretary of State Robert Lansing of the United States, was submitted to the American Institute of International Law in annual session here today.

The proposed regulations practically provide for freedom of the seas in time of war. Commercial blockades would be forbidden and mails inviolate; merchant ships without contraband, whether of belligerent or neutral registry, would be unmolested if they bore visèd papers; right of search at sea would be abolished. The mandates would be enforced by a neutral conference with authority to take "severe measures" against violators.

The code was drafted by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, Secretary General of the institute, and who formerly was juriconsult to the Chilean Foreign Office and counselor to the Chilean legations abroad. It will be referred to the national society of international law in each of the twenty-one American republics, and final action on it will be taken by the institute at its next annual meeting.

The code follows:

CHAPTER I.
GENERAL DECLARATIONS.
Article 1.

Neutrality is the situation of States which, in the course of a war, are not participants therein.

Neutrality, especially maritime neutrality, must hereafter be regulated not merely on the basis of the rights of the belligerents, but especially on that of the rights of neutrals, by safeguarding commercial liberty and releasing neutrals from the useless burdens resting on them with a view to observing neutrality. This new conception of neutrality is demanded by reason of the bonds of solidarity which exist between all the members of the society of nations.

Article 2.

In case of war between two or more countries, the rest of the States must refrain from increasing the number of belligerents.

If not able to prevent the conflict, they must do all they can to put an early end to it, neutrality not merely being an impartial duty between belligerents equally respectful of right, but a duty of pacification toward mankind.

CHAPTER II.
THE CONFERENCE OF NEUTRALS.
Article 3.

When war is declared, the neutral States of the entire world shall, upon the request of the Administrative Council of the Permanent Hague Court, meet in conference, in order:

1. To take all necessary measures to maintain the freedom of commerce and navigation of the neutral countries;
2. To determine the list of articles to be regarded as contraband;
3. To see, especially, to the observance of all neutral rights and duties established in these present rules, and to exercise such other powers granted them by the said same rules.

Article 4.

The conference of neutrals shall gather in The Hague Peace Palace unless the Council directs otherwise.

The belligerents shall be invited to send representatives, who may take active part in the discussions and have the right to vote.

Resolutions shall be adopted by a majority vote and bind the minority.

Article 5.

In important cases the conference may authorize severe measures against the belligerent or against the neutrals refusing to respect the rights and duties of neutrality.

Such measures may be public blame, pecuniary indemnity, commercial boycott, and even the use of an international force to be determined by the conference.

Article 6.

The conference of neutrals may organize in any number of commissions thought necessary, one of these commissions to be especially designated to consider such pecuniary indemnities as are referred to in these rules.

CHAPTER III.
FREEDOM OF COMMERCE IN TIME OF WAR.
Article 7.

The commercial blockade, both of the belligerent ports and the maritime zones along belligerent coasts, is formally forbidden, no matter what the means by which the blockade is to be effected.

Article 8.

Private property in the open sea is inviolable. Belligerent and neutral merchant vessels may in no case be confiscated, nor sunk, under any pretext whatever.

If carrying contraband, this may be confiscated or destroyed by the captor.

Article 9.

The right of search is abolished.

The local authorities of each country shall visé the papers of merchant vessels leaving port for a belligerent port.

Belligerent vessels may not stop neu-

Continued on Page 3.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

Text of President's Address to the Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President's address to the Senate today was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: On the 18th of December last I addressed an identic note to the Governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy.

The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace.

The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely, and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power, which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in those days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

America's Participation Certain.

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their Government, ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot, in honor, withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this—to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

The present war must first be ended, but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged.

We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant, and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward, when it may be too late.

No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical conviction which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

Need Force to Make Peace Secure.

I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the Governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this:

Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be not only a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations, now arrayed against one another, have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all, may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

Peace Without Victory.

They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand.

Only a peace between equals can last; only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend.

Equality of territory, of resources, there, of course, cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

I speak of this not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace, which seem to me clearly indispensable—because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom, and of right.

Access and Freedom of the Seas.

So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality, and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them.

The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the Governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe.

Limiting Armaments.

And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and come to stay.

Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armies are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve, and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great Government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say.

May I not add that I hope and believe that I am, in effect, speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

And in holding out the expectation that the people and the Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfillment rather of all that we have professed or striven for.

Monroe Doctrine for the World.

I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: That no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competition of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

These are American principles, American policies. We can stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward-looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

FOR AUTONOMOUS POLAND

Monroe Doctrine for the Entire World Another of His Proposals.

ADDRESS STARTLES SENATE

Democrats Support His Plans—Some Republicans Praise, but Most Withhold Comment.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TOLD

Address Cabled a Week Ago for Presentation—Sharp Criticism Is Expected by Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—With scant notice of his coming, President Wilson appeared before the Senate today and made an address on American participation in a League for Peace which astonished his hearers and started a discussion that has already aroused considerable feeling.

Almost equal surprise was caused by the announcement that the President's address was sent to American diplomats in the belligerent countries last Monday, two days before the United States received the note from Minister Balfour, of the British Foreign Office, supplementing the Entente reply to his peace note, and on the same day that the German foreign minister, Herr Zimmenhann declared it was impossible for the Central Powers openly to lay down their terms.

An idea of the sensation the President caused by his address today may be gained from the statement made by his admirers that the address was the most important pronouncement of an American President since the Monroe Doctrine, and by his critics that "it will make Don Quixote wish he hadn't died so soon," and that "the President thinks he is President of the whole world."

In his address the President laid down the principles which he thought should guide the United States in its participation in a peace league, for he took it for granted that no peace could come without American membership in any world alliance to insure its permanency.

"I am proposing, as it were," he said, "that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world." Critics of the President's plan, however, are saying that he advocates an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and offers to let non-Americans have a say as to how matters in this hemisphere shall be conducted. The President stated in his address that there was no entangling alliance in "the concert of power" which he proposes. Yet critics say that he is asking the United States to abandon the policy laid down by George Washington in his farewell address—to avoid entangling alliances.

There remains little doubt as to where President Wilson stands with reference to a League to Enforce Peace or a League to Insure Peace. He prefers to call it a League for Peace, and generally he holds that if a peace following the European war is to endure, "it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind." This expression is interpreted to mean that he favors the use of armed force to prevent future wars.

His Own Reason for Speaking.

It was made plain by the President that he did not make his declaration of principles in the expectation that peace was likely to be immediate. Perhaps the best explanation of his reason for speaking out is contained in this sentence of his address:

"We shall have no voice in determining what those (peace) terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant, and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward, when it may be too late."

Some Democratic Senators were cautious in expressing themselves on the President's suggestions, but the majority gave him unstinted praise for his address. Many Republican Senators were cautious also, taking the ground that they must study the President's utterances before committing themselves. Other Republican Senators indulged in sarcasm at the President's expense.

In the House there was a more general disposition to say good words for the President's proposals, some Republican members joining in praise of this sort.

What caused most comment was the President's undertaking to outline in a general way the terms upon which a permanent peace could be made. He held that a peace based on victory for one group of belligerents over the other would not insure permanent peace; the peace that is to endure must be peace without victory.

This statement is contrasted by some with the statement of the Entente Governments in their note of Jan. 10 to the United States that "the Allies are determined individually and collectively to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close a conflict upon which they are con-

vinced not only their own safety and prosperity depend, but also the future of civilization itself."

The President also spoke in advocacy of an autonomous Poland. He held that no peace could be lasting that was not based on the principle that Governments derive all their just rights from the consent of the governed.

That direct outlet to the great highways of the sea should be assured to every great people "now struggling toward a full development of its resources," was another condition of peace urged by the President. Where this could not be done by cession of territory "it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself," in the President's opinion. The question is being asked whether this implies advocacy of Russia's aspiration without possession of Constantinople.

While Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declined tonight to comment for publication upon the address, the German view generally was that the address would strike a responsive chord among the people of Germany.

Both French and British Ambassadors denied any advance knowledge of the address. In the embassies of all the allied Governments the disposition was to be reticent, and it cannot be said that any of them has any official opinion as to the meaning of the President's course. Privately, however, the allied diplomats are understood to be profoundly stirred over the President's pronouncement. They think that he had a right to explain why he favored American participation in a League for Peace, but that he trespassed closely upon their affairs by stating the terms upon which he thought peace should be concluded. Some members of the diplomatic body felt that the address was in effect in the interest of Germany, and a hint was given that an important statement from Germany might be expected on Jan. 27, the Kaiser's birthday.

Does Not Expect Senate Action.

The President, it is understood, has no expectation that the Senate will take any action on his address. His purpose in delivering it, according to what is said in well-informed circles, was merely to use the Senate as a medium to communicating to the belligerent nations views which he did not care to communicate to them through formal notes. In this he followed the example of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Russia and the German Chancellor in appearing before parliamentary bodies to present their official views.

It is supposed that the President felt that nothing was to be gained by another exchange of notes with the two groups of belligerents on the subject of peace. The Allies had practically called a halt on further discussion of the President's proposal and the German peace offer by stating their intention to fight on until they had removed the menace of German militarism. In these circumstances, according to the understanding in the Senate, the President took advantage of his right to confer with the Senate on a subject that has to do with treaty making and other aspects of our international relations.

Revived a Century-Old Precedent.

In appearing before the Senate in person the President revived a custom that had been dormant more than a century. George Washington was the last President who appeared before the Senate to advocate policies in which he was interested. After he had been President less than four months he appeared before the Senate "to advise with them on the terms of the treaty to be negotiated with the Southern Indians." The influence of His Country and the Senate got into a wrangle, and as a result Washington thereafter communicated with the Senate in writing.

It was Jefferson, the third President, who abandoned the practice of appearing in person before the Senate and the House assembled in joint session to deliver addresses. This practice was revived by President Wilson when Congress assembled in extra session soon after he was inaugurated in 1913.

Republican Senators were uncertain tonight whether they would take any step to show disapproval of the policies enunciated by the President. It is unlikely that any move will be made at once, but it is possible that they may seek an opportunity later to voice their dissent from an attempt to change in so marked a manner the historic foreign policy of the nation.

SCENE IN THE SENATE AS PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Intense Interest in Every Word, and Applause on Conclusion —Views of the Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—At exactly 1 o'clock this afternoon the centre doors of the Senate Chamber swung open and an usher announced, "The President of the United States." The members of the Senate and the persons in the galleries rose to their feet, and President Wilson walked quietly down the aisle on the arm of Senator William J. Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, followed by four Senators who had been appointed a committee of reception.

As they reached the desk of the Vice President the President started toward the left side of the platform. Senator Stone directed him toward the right. Mr. Wilson smiled slightly, turned, mounted the steps, and stood facing the Senate.

The Senators and the listeners in the galleries seated themselves, and the President paused a moment, while silence prevailed in the Chamber.

Then in a low voice, which grew stronger as he proceeded, Mr. Wilson began to read an address which friends and opponents alike concede tonight is one of the most startling declarations of policy ever enunciated in the history of the United States.

Realizing the dramatic nature of the occasion, men and women in the galleries leaned forward in strained attention. Some of the members of the Senate on both sides, including many Republicans who are in strongest opposition to the ideas presented in the address, leaned forward in their seats to avoid missing a phrase. Some sat back with their heads resting on their hands, maintaining no less vital interest in the President's words. The back of the Chamber was filled with members of the House of Representatives who had come over to hear the address.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and Secretaries McAdoo, Daniels, Baker, and Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson were on the floor when the speech was delivered. Mrs. Wilson heard it from the executive gallery.

As the President concluded, a sharp round of applause broke out in the galleries and on the floor, a most unusual occurrence in the Senate chamber. The applause on the Democratic side was general. The man who started the handclapping, however, was Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Progressive Republican, who has voted frequently with the Democratic majority since the beginning of the present Administration. Other Republicans who joined in the applause were Senators Clapp of Minnesota and Page of Vermont.

Senators and spectators rose as the President walked out of the chamber, and the Senate resumed its regular order of business, the whole proceeding having taken only about half an hour.

Short Notice of His Coming.

On motion of Senator Stone the address was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed as a public document. No action is contemplated by the Senate.

Of all the officials in Washington Senator Stone alone knew before this morning of the President's intention to make the address. It had evidently been ready for several days, since it was given out simultaneously in European capitals today, but the President himself had personally attended to all the details of preparation, and no hint of what was coming had reached the outside world.

As soon as the Senate convened at 12 o'clock Vice President Marshall stated that he had received in the morning a letter from the President, stating that he wished to give to the Senate in person a communication relating to foreign affairs and asking permission to appear. This letter was as follows:

Washington, Jan. 21.

My dear Mr. Vice President: There is a communication concerning the foreign relations of the country which I think it my duty to make to the Senate and which I would very much like to make in person. I would be very much obliged if I might be afforded the opportunity to do so tomorrow, the 22d, if it can be arranged without inconvenience to the Senate.

I know of no other than this informal way in which to convey this wish to the Senators. I have spoken to Senator Stone, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, about it, and have asked him to confer with you. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Senator Gallinger asked if the communication was of a nature to require an executive session, and Senator Stone replied in the negative. Senators Stone, Saulsbury, Overman, Gallinger, and Kenyon were appointed to notify the President that the Senate would hear him at 1 o'clock. The news of the President's purpose spread rapidly during the hour following the first announcement and the galleries filled rapidly.

Democratic Senators Back Wilson.

Democratic Senators generally praised the President's address as epoch-making. Many who were openly doubtful of the implications of the purposes of the League to Enforce Peace a few weeks ago, when Senator Borah attacked it, were apparently won over today to the President's program regarding new international doctrines as justified in the light of Mr. Wilson's presentation of the case.

As soon as the speech was over Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, rushed into the anteroom to which the President had gone, and, congratulating him, said:

"That was a great state paper, Mr. President."

"I hope it will be taken as it was intended," Mr. Wilson replied, "and that its meaning will not be mistaken. I tried to be entirely explicit."

Later Senator Stone declared that it was the greatest state paper of the generation.

"In its far-reaching effect," he went on, "it will challenge the attention of the American people, and will no doubt give rise to great discussion. The message will necessarily have a great effect upon Governments and the public opinion of the whole world."

Senator Pomerene, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the message would have more influence on the cause of world democracy than any speech delivered in this generation.

Senator Williams of Mississippi called it "an epoch-making state paper." He added.

"The practical effect of the President's statement today is that if Germany, Austria, and Hungary want peace they must state their terms in maximo. For the first time in history the idea that there should be concert of force to secure permanent peace has been put before the world."

Reed Against Joining Peace League.

Senator Reed of Missouri, the only Democrat who openly criticised the address, objected to the proposal to join a League to Enforce Peace.

"I will never give my consent," he said, "to an international army big enough to conquer the United States when there are ninety-nine chances out of a hundred that the world court and the leaders of the army will be picked by the monarchs of Europe. I don't want the United States placed in a position where every time a quarrel arises in Europe we'll have to take a hand."

Senator Bankhead of Alabama remarked that the note was a "fine literary effort."

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, expressed a fear that the address would probably be met with a party division of sentiment. He said that what he especially liked about the document was its "so-called American quality, asserting American principles without bias from foreign influences.

"I was delighted with the passage suggesting the application of the Monroe Doctrine to all international affairs," he said. "I think this will appeal to the American people. I have no sympathy with the criticism that an international league means a departure from our traditional policy, because I believe we have already taken the step and we can't avoid continuing it. We are already in the Philippines, in Mexico, in Porto Rico, and we have even been in China. Our historic isolation is already ended."

Senator Tillman said:

"I look upon the President's address to the Senate this afternoon as the most startling and the noblest utterance that has fallen from human lips since the Declaration of Independence, because it is based on justice and liberty, the two bedrock principles of modern civilization. The program he maps out for our country is a giant's stride in international comity—and it took a giant to make it. The task he cut out for the American people is a great one, worthy of our country and its grand ideals. It is the very quintessence of free self-government, distilled and double distilled. I could see in my mind's eye the spirit of democracy hovering over his head while he spoke."

Senator Newlands said:

"The message of the President was a remarkable production, as startling in its application to international life as was the Declaration of Independence. It applies the principles of freedom and democracy to international problems of the highest gravity, at a time when they will arrest the attention of the world and do much to advance popular rights and free institutions. Among the most important of these rights is the right of individual freedom restrained by law for the general good, and this should apply to nations as well as to individuals. The principles of the message constitute an ideal to be struggled for, yet difficult to attain, but in the struggle nations will reach higher levels."

Other Democratic views were as follows:

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware—I think the President by his message has greatly contributed to an understanding of the position of our people toward the European belligerents, and that he has probably shortened the time within which real negotiations for the peace of the world will begin. I can construe the message to be almost in accord with my own views; doubtless others might construe it differently, but whatever brings the peace of the world nearer is so much to the good and we Americans are certainly all of one mind in this dominant note which runs through the message that autocratic military power shall not be permitted with our concurrence to endanger the lives of nations great or small or bring again upon mankind the tremendous suffering which Europe is enduring.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska—I was greatly pleased and greatly surprised. The speech has set a big idea going, and whenever a big idea is stated from an important source it always has an effect. The speech will start discussion all over the world, and the continuation of the discussion of peace means that peace is so much nearer. It cannot fail to encourage peace.

Senator Smith of Georgia—It was simply magnificent. There is no question in my mind that it will have a tremendous effect.

Senator Shafroth—"It was the greatest message of a century."

Senator Shields—"It is a great document and a matter to be given most careful and serious attention."

Senator Smith of South Carolina—"I think it a goal to which all human government tends. I am not prepared to say whether the time is ripe for it or not."

Senator Pittman—"The most momentous utterance that has yet been made during this most extraordinary era of unusual utterances. I think it as epoch-making as the enunciation of Monroe."

Senator James—"It is the most wonderful document he has ever delivered. He is just as pro-American as he is pro-liberty."

Senator Smith of Arizona—"A great big vision."

Senator Ransdell—"It is the greatest utterance I ever heard him make."

Republicans Divided in Sentiment.

On the Republican side there was a three-sided division of sentiment. Many Republicans, perhaps the majority, who included several who had never before hesitated to criticise the President's foreign policies openly, were so taken by surprise today that they were unwilling to say anything about the address until they had had an opportunity to analyze it carefull. It was so broad and sweeping in its enunciations of policy, they said, that they had not comprehended its significance. Senator Cummins of Iowa called it the most startling proposal in national history.

Another group of Republicans sharply attacked the President's declaration, calling it presumptuous, quixotic, utopian, and utterly impracticable, and as calculated by its "meddling" suggestions to alienate foreign sympathy with America.

A few Republicans, like Senators La Follette and Clapp, openly praised Mr. Wilson's utterance. As the Senate resumed its regular business after the President closed, Senator La Follette exclaimed:

"We have just passed through a very important hour in the life of the world."

Senator Gallinger, the Republican floor leader, said:

"I think it very ill-timed and utterly impossible of accomplishment. I don't think the natives of Europe are going to turn the conduct of their affairs over to the President of the United States."

Senator Warren remarked:

"The President thinks he is the President of the world."

Neither Senator Borah nor Senator Lodge, members of the Foreign Relations Committee, who made strong speeches against the idea of a League to Enforce Peace, when the Hitchcock resolution to indorse the President's note to the belligerents came up would make any comment. Senator Borah said that he was unwilling to say anything until he had had a chance to study the address from all angles.

Senator Smoot, another Republican member of the committee, held that there was nothing feasible about the President's plans. He said:

"I do not think the time has come for us to dictate to Europe, and I do not think we have the right to do so. I do not think we have the right to say to England, 'You must relinquish your right to the seas,' or to say to Turkey, 'You have no right to say who shall go through the Dardanelles, or the right to say to Germany, 'You must give up Poland.' I don't think the message will have the slightest effect upon any Catholic country now exercising dominion over Christian people, nor will it have any effect in any Mohammedan country with regard to their relations with Christian peoples."

Senator Poindexter of Washington thought that an attempt to follow up the President's ideas about terms of settlement would bring the United States into the war. He said:

"I am very much opposed to the President's proposition that we shall surrender our independence. He proposes that all great nations shall form an international army and navy to enforce the decrees of an international league. In such a league the United States would be helpless as against the rest of the world. It is a most astounding proposition that, in case we are involved with a foreign power in a matter of vital concern to our people, we shall agree beforehand to be coerced by an international army and navy maintained by concert of the powers.

"If the President undertakes to carry out the declaration he made very emphatically as to what the European powers must and must not do in this war, we shall be involved. I am very much opposed to this country being involved, and the President's intervention tends in that direction. He stated it as merely his personal view, but it will be taken as official, since it was spoken in his official capacity. There can, of course, be no objection to his personal views, and he has a right to his official views, but we have the right also to object to his official opinions, and I do so object.

"I do not believe this country has any right to try to parcel out Europe. No doubt the President's proposal will come as an affront to the European nations which have not asked our advice. We have told them to keep out of the Western Hemisphere, and it is perfectly inconsistent for us now to dictate in European affairs."

Senator Sherman of Illinois asserted that the President's proposals were "humanitarian in purpose but impracticable for operation."

"They were a future Hague convention put up in a balloon," he said. "They will make Don Quixote wish he had not died so soon."

Senator Watson of Indiana said: "I question the policy of interjecting American views into matters affecting Europe, where they are not called for. That is going too far. The program advocated in the message seems very large indeed."

Senator Clapp of Minnesota commented:

"It is a wonderful document."

House Comment Generally Favorable.

The President's address evoked generally favorable comment in the House, although members of both sides of the chamber were in accord in describing it as a bold and unprecedented move. Little else was discussed in cloak rooms and lobbies during the afternoon.

The comment of House members ranged from the remark of Representative Carlin of Virginia that "the President's message is the most remarkable and wonderful document in one hundred and fifty years," to the assertion of a Republican member that "it is a most revolutionary proposal and cannot find echo in Europe."

Open Message to the World.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President's address was intended as an open message to the world of the conditions under which he would urge the United States to enter a world federation to guarantee future peace. Not until word had been received from the diplomats abroad that the copy had been received did President Wilson arrange to make the address to the Senate.

There is nothing in the address or in the instructions accompanying its presentation abroad that will necessitate an answer, according to the official view, but some response, nevertheless, is expected from both groups of belligerents. Confidential information that the Entente reply to President Wilson had convinced Germany that another step by her would be unwise convinced American officials that unless the United States gave a further opening, the whole peace movement would come to an end. The address to the Senate was taken as a possible means of avoiding that result.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing expect the present move to stir up the foreign press, such as was the case with the President's note of Dec. 18. They feel that in a statement of position as full as the President's both sides may feel that they have been unjustly attacked, and, as a result, they look for an outburst in the more violent press.

The greatest confidence is felt, however, that the belligerent peoples want peace, and that the chief obstacle to an early peace is the uncertainty as to whether that peace will be permanent. It is believed that as soon as people abroad see in the American action a possible means of making that peace permanent sharp criticism of the address will disappear and serious and friendly discussion of it will follow, just as followed the original peace note.

Officials also expect antagonism in this country to any abandonment of the traditional policy of American isolation. It has been felt in the highest quarters for some time that no such fundamental change in American foreign policy could be taken without a decided change in the basic attitude of public opinion and that a wide campaign must be undertaken by the President if his program was to be carried through. The present opportunity was seen to offer a decided impetus to that end.

Points That May Stir Trouble.

Opposition in the Entente countries is expected to centre on the proposition that this should be a war without victory. The demand for the freedom of the seas, while indefinite in actual practice, is expected to cause resentment in England, where it will be pointed out that that has been Germany's chief rallying cry since England entered the war. England has maintained throughout that the seas are indeed free.

There is an absolute official refusal to enter into discussion of the details of the address on the ground that the big principle involved should be left as clear as possible without confusing it in side issues. Its phrases, it is understood, have been left purposely indefinite in some sections in order to be as flexible to different shades of opinion and desire as was the Entente statement of terms in the note to the President.

The mention of "freedom of worship" is an outstanding feature which might be taken to refer to Jews in Russia and Armenians and Syrians in Turkey. The natural right of nations to access to the sea applies equally to Poland, Austria, Russia, and Serbia, and in some cases cuts across national territorial rights which could only be squared by the neutralization of the disputed section, as, say, the Dardanelles for Russia, Trieste for Austria, East Prussia for Poland, or Montenegro for Serbia.

Fiery arguments are expected abroad, with all kinds of double interpretations on the section dealing with the necessity of government resting on the consent of the governed and the immorality of passing peoples back and forth from one sovereignty to the other. Whether this contemplates a criticism of certain claims for territory, as that of France for Alsace-Lorraine, of Italy for the Trentino, Rumania for Transylvania, or Austria for parts of Serbia, Bulgaria for parts of Rumania, and so forth, is unknown.

POWERS RECEIVE ADDRESS.

Copies of Wilson's Speech Delivered in Paris and Petrograd.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp, gave out this evening through Premier Briand and the French press copies of President Wilson's address delivered before the United States Senate.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 22.—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, delivered President Wilson's address before the United States Senate to the Foreign Office this evening.

URGES SUPPORT OF WILSON.

Prof. Stowell of Columbia Says the Nation Should Back Him.

Comment upon the President's speech to the Senate was made freely last evening by members of the Columbia University Faculty. It was strongly commendatory in the case of only one of the professors. Here is their comment:

ELLERY C. STOWELL of the Department of International Law—President Wilson is acting for the American people in his official and responsible position as representative of the nation, and he has made a declaration of the utmost importance at a most critical moment.

I believe in this crisis, while all the other Governments are acting as a unit, the American people should stand back of the President and make him feel that he speaks for a united country, and I am not willing at this time to raise any objections, which I might have done had the probable terms of the message been discussed before it was definitely set forth. The only possibility of accomplishing any part of the President's program must depend upon the united support of the American people.

Sees Trouble for Wilson.

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, Professor of Sociology and the History of Civilization—There is a great deal in President Wilson's words that I like, and that I think the country will like, and a great deal that I think should be very seriously considered, in its position as a part of the basis upon which the United States could go into a league to enforce peace.

But I think that President Wilson has made certain very serious mistakes in the way he has approached this subject, and in his present thought about it. I think he has made a bad mistake in mixing up the question of the terms upon which we might, after this war is all over, go into a league to enforce peace, with the question of the basis of a peace now to be contemplated as between the belligerents.

He should have kept strictly to the ground. On what terms can this nation go into a league to enforce peace when that question is taken up, after the world is again at rest and ready to discuss the prevention of war thenceforth? You cannot have retroactive legislation. When Mr. Wilson undertakes to say that the terms upon which this present war is ended will determine our attitude toward a league to be created hereafter, he is doing something that is bound to get him and his project into trouble.

Now, as to Mr. Wilson's first proposition. Of course, I am one of those that strenuously object to it. I think that the chances will be very much better for a lasting peace if there is a determination of this war. I don't think that a draw will be a good basis upon which to rest the future security of the world.

CHARLES AUSTIN BEARD, Professor of Politics—I can't understand why President Wilson is doing this, unless he has some information from one or both of the parties to the war that authorizes him to prepare the world for something that is coming. If he is just taking the initiative and acting for himself, I can't understand his motive at all. In 1905, when Roosevelt offered mediation between Russia and Japan, he did so at the solicitation of Japan, which was about bankrupt. It may be that one or the other of the contestants in Europe has approached Mr. Wilson and asked him to prepare the way for something. If so, his note is intelligible; otherwise, I do not understand its purpose.

As to the contents of the note, there is nothing specific except about Poland. The general principle is stated that "no peace can last which does not recognize the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed." When you apply that principle in detail, what does it mean?

Does it mean an independent Ireland? What about Alsace-Lorraine? What about Bohemia? What about Croatia and the scores of little nationalities in the Balkans? What about India? What about Haiti and Santo Domingo, where the United States is ruling according to President Wilson's orders?

The document is very general—not much of a basis for negotiation. Unless the President is acting on the basis of some information which he has received from one or the other contesting party, he is just preaching a sermon—just a sermon.

"Most Amazing Proposition."

JOHN DYNELY PRINCE, Professor of Slavonic Languages—If I am right in supposing President Wilson does not think the United States could take part in a general peace league based upon a victory, but only in one based upon a draw, then this is the most amazing proposition that has been set forth in modern history. At the root of such an utterance is the fact that the President has always considered himself the President of Humanity. Take, for example, his proposition of a neutralization of international rights of way. Such a doctrine is absolutely impracticable in that it treats international rights in the same way as personal property rights.

Woolsey Supports Wilson's View.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 22.—Professor Theodore S. Woolsey of Yale, an authority on international law, said tonight that he knew of no reason why the Senate should not grant the request made today by President Wilson and allow the Government of the United States to confer with other nations of the world in enforcing permanent world peace, as suggested by the League to Enforce Peace.

He said that he thought the President's idea was a good one and believed that the Senate would take the same view.

WILSON FORECAST SPEECH.

Voiced Same Sentiments in Post-Election Interview Now Published.

Proposals which might have been taken from President Wilson's address to the Senate yesterday are included in an interview with the President, published in the February issue of Everybody's Magazine under the title, "The Next Four Years," but obtained as long ago as the days immediately following the election by George Creel, for whom the President set them down.

Even then the President apparently had in mind the purposes he outlined yesterday, and they held a dominant place in the mind of Mr. Creel wrote of him: "Important as are our domestic concerns and effectively as the President means to deal with domestic needs, these things possess no such hold upon his thoughts as do the International relations of the United States."

And the President announced as propositions which had come to be convictions with him the necessity "that the small States of the world have the same right as great and powerful nations to enjoy respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity; that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of peoples and nationalities, and, finally, that nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted. In plainer words, a universal association of the nations that will do away with the hostile rivalries, and that will exalt purity, promote co-operation, and safeguard peace."

LONDON'S COMMENT ON WILSON'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

son is the first man of a mighty State who has proposed as a scheme of practical politics what has been "the dream of many thinkers for a great number of centuries," but it doubts whether, although it must appeal to the imagination and hearts of all men, their judgment will give it unreserved approval.

Noting that the peace which the President discusses is not the peace that is to end the present war, The Times discusses the suggested international concert to hold the world at peace hereafter, and thinks that President Wilson's confidence that the creation of such a concert after the war is everywhere taken for granted is perhaps excessive. Coming to the President's references to the peace which is to end the present war, the paper says:

"It is not necessary to follow the President in his eloquent description of the evils of a victory peace. It is enough to say that the Allies believe that a victory peace is essential, as Lincoln believed it to be essential in the civil war. They believe it essential for the attainment of those very aims of the moral and ideal kind, which President Wilson regards as indispensable to the foundation of a solid peace such as America might help to guarantee.

"There can be no drawn war between the spirit of Prussian militarism and the spirit of real peace, which the Allies and Americans—indeed, all neutrals—desire. Militarism cannot be exorcised except by defeat in the field. Therefore, the Allies can hear of no peace which is not a victory peace."

"Regarding the other conditions laid down by Mr. Wilson we are in close agreement, although some of them need qualification and reserves. We agree with him that great nations and small must have equal rights. The Allies are fighting for this end in Belgium and in Serbia. We agree that Governments have no right to transfer peoples against their will from potentate to potentate.

"The Allies mean to vindicate that principle in Alsace-Lorraine, in Poland, and in the Balkans. We may even agree in short that what the President means by perpetual peace to which Mr. Wilson aspires has become an accomplished fact his views as to the freedom of the sea 'in practically all circumstances' and about the limitation of naval and military armaments might become feasible.

"They would be the logical consequences of such a peace, but until such a peace is consummated, until 'the universal Monroe Doctrine' is regarded as sacred and inviolable by all States—including one which was 'too proud to fight' for its decisions, would not be worth what Americans call a brace of shucks.

"We have had on this side of the water some experience of those councils of nations and they do not encourage us to expect very much from their development. Thus, for example, there was the collective guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium, which was broken by one of the guarantors without warning and without excuse. Though this action on the part of Germany was fatal to Mr. Wilson's whole scheme we do not recollect that he made any protest on the subject. He tacitly admitted the right of a nation to break its engagements and thereby helped to make his own proposal derisory.

"We notice the President seems to support the German cry about the freedom of the seas. Does he, then, pledge himself, supposing America should ever be at war, not to attempt to blockade an enemy, as the North blockaded the South and as the United States blockaded the Spanish possessions? We can hardly suppose so, but, short of such a pledge, what is the meaning of such phrases as 'freedom of the seas'

"For these and other reasons, if we may rely upon the first impression of the President's scheme of a peace, we must confess it does not fill us with any sanguine hope. We are obliged to remain still of the opinion that permanent peace can only be obtained by the defeat of Germany, and we would even say to Mr. Wilson what Lincoln said to Europe at the end of 1861:

"'I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it.'

"In other words, if President Wilson desires to end the war let him come in and help us end it. He will then have the opportunity of fighting for liberty and all those other great principles which we have always been taught to believe Americans hold dearer than life itself. But if his enthusiasm for these principles will not carry him so far, his next best course is to leave it to the Allies to secure them for the world by the only way in which they can be secured; that is to say, by victory."

Mail Thinks Wilson an Idealist.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 23.—The Daily Mail, commenting on President Wilson's address to the Senate, says:

"President Wilson's address is largely an abstract pontifical statement of a future international morality. On the practical question of how it is to be applied to the situation as it stands today there is only one sentence—the demand for a free, autonomous Poland. For any expression of sympathy with those who are shedding their blood for freedom we search the speech in vain.

"To the members of the Senate, no doubt, the speech must have sounded like a humane utterance. But we, who can only read the President's cold words, are left to wonder whether he spoke as the head of an American university or as the Chief Magistrate of a flesh and blood Republic.

"Germany has declared that she regards treaties as scraps of paper. It would have been interesting to learn from the President how she is to be induced to keep any treaties of peace if she is not defeated. And when he speaks of a peace without a victory, we can only envy him his remoteness from the reality of war."

The Mail thinks that President Wilson's "compendium of new international morality" will be read with interest, and says that it would be interesting to learn what the Senate thinks and how it proposes to apply the President's ideals.

Referring to the new "Monroe Doctrine of Equal Rights," The Mail says:

"The old Monroe Doctrine, as Captain Mahan and other Lea have pointed out, was maintained by the aid of the British Navy. Is there to be anything so brutal behind the new version?

"We have got to 'carry on.' Ours is a humble duty to prevent the German armies from overrunning us, France, Italy, and Russia, and to drive them out of Belgium, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, and other countries where they have no business whatever to be. That is our job, and we are going on with it as determined to see it through as was Abraham Lincoln."

Comment of Today's Newspapers on the President's Address

NEW YORK CITY.

Calls It Message to Mankind.

From The New York World.

Nominally, the President addressed the Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power. But in its broader aspects his address is a message to "the silent mass of mankind everywhere" who bear the burdens of war and have no place or opportunity to speak for themselves. Senator La Follette did not exaggerate the facts when he said at the close of the President's address, "We have passed through a very important hour in the history of the world."

Our own belief is that President Wilson has enunciated the broad principles of liberty and justice upon which alone a durable peace is possible, and under which the democracy of the world can ultimately come into its own. The influence which the President's address exerts upon Europe will depend in a very large measure upon the influence which it exerts at home, and its influence at home will depend in a very large measure upon the force that the American people still attach to those political principles which were once the lifeblood of the Republic.

Predicts Amazement Everywhere.

From The New York Sun.

For at least a thousand years to come a certain fact of yesterday will stand among the double starred curiosities of history. It is the fact that the same President of the United States who through administrative inefficiency failed for nearly four years to secure peace just across our own border in Mexico mounted a rostrum where he had no business to be to lecture the whole world on the terms upon which peace in Europe should be made and on the manner in which peace in Europe and elsewhere should thereafter be maintained.

If we are asked to surrender the Monroe Doctrine, let it not be under false pretenses and in sophisticated phrases that the momentous proposal is made.

The country would be a good deal better off and in a much more favorable position to aid effectively in the cause of peace, when the time comes and the opportunity develops, if Mr. Wilson would take a more modest view of his responsibility to the rest of mankind not included within the scope of his official oath. That is why the public opinion abroad which he seeks to influence, with intentions which we persist in regarding as creditable to him, will contemplate his latest deliverance with irritation mingled with amusement in some quarters, but with amazement everywhere.

Says President Dictates.

From The New York Herald.

Mr. Wilson assumes to dictate to nations in arms the terms upon which peace should be proclaimed. He lays it down as essential to a peace which will have the approval of the United States—whose approval has not been asked and probably never will be—that it be "peace without victory." If that means anything it means that Mr. Wilson favors a peace bearing the hallmark, "Made in Prussia."

It will be so interpreted by the peoples of the Entente nations. How else can it be interpreted by the people of the United States?

Mr. Wilson's assumption that in favoring that sort of a peace he speaks for the American people is as unwarranted as is his peculiar assumption that he speaks for the peoples of nations at war.

BOSTON.

"This Means Using Force."

From The Post.

There is no doubt whatever what the President means. He would have the people of the United States definitely committed by treaty or Congressional action to a great pact of the nations united and pledged to enforce peace. And this means using force: it means fighting in Europe, if necessary, to compel peace.

"Has Frustrated Germany's Attempt."

From The Globe.

What the road to peace needs is a half-way house. President Wilson's speech to the Senate is an attempt to build one. Together with the Allied note to the President it has frustrated Germany's attempt, if such it was, to discredit the Allies "a peace feint. Exorbitant as they are, the Allies have stated terms. The President has, in a sense, stated our terms. This leaves the Teutonic powers only ones who have not come out in the open. The world can draw its inferences.

PROVIDENCE.

"Oration on the Millennium."

From The Journal.

Mr. Wilson beckons the bleeding and suffering nations of the world toward him with his schoolmaster's cane and delivers a prize oration on the millennium, while civilization and the liberty of the world are battling for life in the shambles of a hundred bloody fields.

PHILADELPHIA.

"Inspired by Lofty Idealism."

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

President Wilson's address to the Senate yesterday was inspired by lofty idealism, and voiced the aspirations of the whole world for a lasting peace, founded on justice and liberty. The President's conception of a universal adoption of the Monroe Doctrine will especially appeal to the American people. Nor can the United States play its part toward that end unless it exerts its authority and power. But the distinction that the President draws between an alliance and a concert savors too much of an abstraction at this crisis in the history of the world. The President speaks of the authority and power of the United States after the war. Would it be unreasonable to suggest that this authority and power might be considerably enhanced if he exerted it now in defense of American rights? It is the duty of statesmanship to look into the future, but there are present duties also. The nation that plays an ignoble part during such a conflict as this cannot expect to play a noble part when the conflict is over.

WASHINGTON.

Embodies Hopes of Nations.

From The Washington Post.

It constitutes a shining ideal, seemingly unattainable while passions rule the world, but embodying nevertheless the hopes of nations both large and small. Europe must take a mighty stride forward, indeed, before it can prove that its Governments are based upon the consent of the governed.

BALTIMORE.

"A Bold Utterance."

From The Baltimore Sun.

It is a bold utterance in its assumption that peace, if it is to be lasting, must come without victory. It conceivably will irritate both groups of contending nations, but, we fancy, neither of them will be able to ignore it, and neither of them, in view of the unanswerable logic of those paragraphs referring to this country's interest in a settlement that will create a peace worth guaranteeing and preserving, will deny the President's right to speak.

A Pro-American Document.

From The Baltimore American.

The President's speech will awaken world comment and controversy. But despite dissatisfaction it will tend to cast up to the highway for a peace with honor for all concerned, but with victory for none. The two sides having been asked to name terms for peace and neither having done so satisfactorily, Mr. Wilson has employed a world peace plan as a guise for setting forth the conditions for peace that might honorably be entertained by all. Some will regard this paper as pro-Ally, others as pro-German. But, in fact, it is pro-American and this means pro-humanitarian.

NEW ORLEANS.

Deserves Careful Study.

From The Times-Picayune.

In effect, the President not only has presented for the study of his own countrymen, the terms which, in his belief, would justify the Republic's enlistment in a world league to guarantee peace, but in addition has submitted a general outline of the basic peace terms which he thinks the European belligerents should agree to. His conditional advocacy of a world league deserves particularly careful study by all Americans.

CHICAGO.

Calls for Consideration.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Wilson's proposals, however well they square with American theories and convictions, call for a good deal of consideration. We believe they will seem more difficult and more dubious to the statesmen and people in Europe than to us in America, who enjoy an easy immunity from the difficulties with which European Governments have been struggling for centuries. For example, European statesmen, attending earnestly to Mr. Wilson's admonition, will ask for more light upon his thought respecting Poland.

A Straightforward Statement.

From The Chicago Herald.

President Wilson's address to the Senate on the terms on which this Government would feel it its duty to ask the people to co-operate in a world league to enforce peace is a model of straightforward statement. Having asked the belligerents to state specifically the terms on which they are willing to end the war, he does not hesitate to formulate clearly those on which he thinks America should be willing to help end all wars. It emphasizes the fact that force alone is not sufficient to guarantee world peace through the instrumentality of a world league. There must not only be force behind that league, but also justice and equality beneath it.

ST. LOUIS.

Idea Based on Human Rights.

From The St. Louis Republic.

President Wilson is seeking to do away with war by proposing to the world an agreement upon the idea which in the United States has made one people of 100,000,000 whose forefathers came from every country of Europe. The strongest nation of all times has been built up out of the most incongruous elements fused out of the children of races which have been at each other's throats for a thousand years. This thing has been accomplished by the simple expedient of organizing a Government upon principles of human rights which are so universal that they are exactly the same for every human mind.

Admirable in Its Purpose.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

President Wilson's address to the Senate yesterday was an extraordinary event, amazing in its suddenness, spectacular in its setting, disquieting in its potentialities, admirable in its purpose. It is either a monumental mistake or an act that will fill a flaming page in history. The propriety of his open discussion of the terms of peace between the nations now at war is questionable. His thinly veiled threat to the Entente Allies that America's entry into a league for the maintenance of future peace is dependent to an extent upon the nature of the settlement of this conflict will hardly be welcomed by the nations on that side of the controversy.

TORONTO.

Sees Aid for Germany.

From The Globe.

Forced to defend their national rights and the liberties of Europe while in a state of unpreparedness for war, the Allies are now asked in the third year of war by the head of a neutral nation to allow the aggressor to escape the consequences of his unparalleled crimes against civilization and to spare him the humiliation of military defeat.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Must Commend President's Views.

From The Indianapolis Star.

Nobody knows whither this bold and puzzling step may lead. Yet the most unkind critic of Woodrow Wilson must admit that if he can achieve the ends at which he aims—that is, the end of the war and the attainment of permanent peace—sticklers for form and precedent need expect little sympathy. Especially must any fair mind commend his exalted and truly neutral point of view.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS.

Editors Express Widely Different Sentiments on President's Speech.

From the New York Staats-Zeitung.

Upon the principles enunciated by the President yesterday must be based the only saving peace that can come to the world, and the only peace to the permanence of which the American people can willingly loan their support.

The various belligerents are willing enough that we should employ our potential military strength to enforce a peace of their own making. We were not all born yesterday, however, and not all outside of Missouri. The peace that we are to assist in helping to enforce must be a peace that meets with the approval of the American people.

Such a peace the President laid before the Senate yesterday.

Says Speech Will Be Memorable.

From the New Yorker Herold.

Even if Mr. Wilson's action has not been previously known to the belligerents, yesterday's speech will be memorable. A great power demanding the freedom of the sea cannot fail to create a deep impression, and what he says about the reduction of armaments sounds well in a world weary of the enormous burdens of sup

COLONEL DENOUNCES WILSON PEACE VIEWS

Doubts if Similar Opinions in '64 Would Have Pleased Lincoln.

RECALLS "HOMELY FACTS"

Declares Promises for the Future Worthless Unless Those Already Made Are Kept.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Jan. 22.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in discussing tonight President Wilson's address to the Senate on America's position regarding a future peace in the European war, said:

"As far as I am concerned, those interested in my views on these matters will find them in my address to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee in Norway at the end of April, 1910, and also it they will turn to the detailed outline of a 'world league to enforce peace of righteousness' in 'America and the World War,' the book I published more than two years ago, as well as to my recent articles.

"It is well to remember, however, that unless the words of our Government in this matter are to be accepted as the idlest and most empty of all idle and empty words, we must remember two or three plain bits of homely fact.

"The first is that it is worthless to make promises about the future unless in the present we keep those we have already made. Unless this Government is prepared at this moment to take an emphatic position as regards such a hideous outrage as the deportation of the men and women of Northern France and Belgium, it is both ridiculous and insincere for us to mouth about standing for righteousness in the nebulous future.

"Moreover, unless this Government can bring the peace of justice to Mexico, it had better not talk about securing the peace of justice throughout the world.

"As regards freedom of the seas, the most important element in it is freedom from murder, and until this Government has taken an effective stand to prevent the murder of its citizens by submarines on the high seas, it makes itself an object of derision by speaking for the freedom of the seas. Interfering with life is worse than interfering with property.

"As for the statement there can be no real peace with victory, so far as Belgium is concerned the statement stands on a par with a similar statement, had there been such, after Bunker Hill and Lexington, that there could be no real peace if victory came to the forces of General Washington. If the men of Bunker Hill were right, then the Belgians have been right, and to say that the victory of the oppressed people struggling for freedom is incompatible with peace deserves no more consideration in one action than in other.

"If President Wilson's statement had been made by the Emperor Napoleon III. or by Lord John Russell in 1864, I doubt if it would have won any very enthusiastic support from Abraham Lincoln, although it would have been applauded by the pacifists.

"As for the limiting of armies, we will do well to remember, before we ask powerful nations to limit their armies, that so long as we keep ourselves nearly on a level of military strength with China, our words will not carry much weight. If this nation would adopt the principle of universal military training and military service, it would secure an army which would offer no temptation whatever for offense, but would be very effective for defense.

"If our foreign policy was conducted as it was when our battle fleet was making its trip around the world in 1908 our voice would now be, and would have been, potent for both peace and righteousness. During the last few years our Government has shown itself powerless to protect the lives of American men, women, and children on the high seas and in Mexico, and powerless to protect the honor of American women in Mexico.

"When we have learned to do our duty in such an elementary matter, when we have learned to keep the promises we have made on behalf of weak nations, when we have shown willingness to give proof of courage, foresight, strength, and willingness to undertake services and make sacrifices for high causes in the present, we shall command greater respect in the world than we do at this moment.

"We shall not command such respect as long as our Government seeks to conceal the pitiful ignominy and the pitiful shirking of duty toward itself and toward others, so evident in its conduct in recent years by making grandiloquent promises, which there is nothing in its past record to indicate that it would seriously attempt to keep."

PRAISED BY O'LEARY.

Pro-German the President Denounced Lauds His Attitude Now.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the "American Truth Society," who before election was denounced by the President as representing the disloyal side of hyphenism, issued last night the following statement:

To Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

Our country is to be congratulated upon your true presentation of Americanism. Every American devoted to the Declaration of Independence must regard your message to the senate with pride and approval.

The quality, representative Government, and the pursuit of happiness, the keystone of the Republic, you have accurately expressed. While it is true that traditional [illegible] opposed to entangling alliances with European nations, it is also true that this opposition is predicated upon the dangers such entanglement with imperialism would bring to democracy. If the world espouses our ideals the danger no longer exists.

I would consider myself recreant to every activity in which I have been engaged, to every word I have uttered and written on this matter, if, in view of all that has been said and done, I did not commend your twentieth century promulgation of Americanism to the world.

In speaking of Poland as a concrete case, you have spoken for Ireland, Belgium, and other small nations. The document is the greatest American paper since Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. It is my earnest wish, and, I know, the wish of every member of our society, that it may reestablish truth and justice in the world, for such a world is a world of peace.

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY,
President American Truth Society.

AUSTRIANS FORBIDDEN TO PAY FOREIGN BILLS

Swiss Exporters Unable to Collect for Goods in Dual Empire or Germany.

BERNE, Jan. 22, (by Wireless Press.)—An Austrian imperial decree has been issued prohibiting all payments due for goods supplied to Austrian purchasers before Jan. 1. Swiss exporters cannot obtain payment for products supplied last year. Instead of the money due they have received a notice saying: "According to the decree of Jan. 1, 1917, payments in foreign countries are forbidden."

The Journal de Genève says: "This is the bankruptcy of Austria," and strongly attacks the Austrian Government for dishonesty toward Switzerland. The Journal adds: "Germany appears to have done the same since December. Remittances from Berlin and other German towns remain unpaid to addressees on Jan. 22."

LAWYERS DEPLORE HUGHES RESIGNATION

F. L. Stetson Says the Precedent Entails Embarrassment to Future Judges.

HOPES IT WILL BE THE LAST

Laments That Court Decisions Enter Political Discussion—Mr. Hughes Says Duty Moved Him.

"I have no wounds to exhibit. I shall say nothing of either battle or murder or sudden death. I have no desire to evoke sympathy by any suggestion of misfortune. I did not wish to resign from the Supreme Court, but I did resign because I thought it was my duty to resign; and I do not regret that which I did with that purpose."

This was the statement of Charles E. Hughes in a speech last night at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, held by the New York Bar Association to welcome him "back as a brother lawyer and private citizen."

Francis Lynde Stetson, delegated to express the welcome of the Bar Association to their returning member, was cordial in welcoming Mr. Hughes, but he expressed keen regret that Mr. Hughes had established the precedent of resigning from the United States Supreme Court to run for office. This action, Mr. Stetson declared, entailed "embarrassment for future judges, and a great public loss."

Elihu Root was another of the speakers who welcomed the former Chief Justice. He said that he was glad Mr. Hughes was here, but wished "he were somewhere else," which drew loud applause from the numerous others who have wished ever since election that Hughes was not slated to return to private legal practice.

Mr. Hughes in his speech said in part:

"I recognize that the American citizen has many servants of various degrees of responsibility bearing different titles, with different powers, some great, some small, all essential to the working of our incomparable institutions; but the American citizen, having many servants, has no master, and I am here in my orifinal right, divested of some responsibility, but in no sense lacking in the dignity which every free American citizen enjoys.

"Something has been said of my excursions into various fields. I return from those excursions without a trace of pessimism. My good friend to whom we took as the exponent of the highest wisdom of statesmanship as well as of the highest ability and learning, [Mr. Root,] has had something to say about the difficulties that I experienced during the brief period of my srvice at Albany. Now, what I took away from Albany and cherished as a memory is this. That if a man will do what he thinks he ought to do, whether he makes mistakes or hits it right, he will have the generous support of the people as a unit, and a strong backing from all thoughtful citizens, and he does not need to manipulate politics in order to succeed."

Mr. Stetson said that within the memory of living men there had been only four resignations of Supreme Court Justices of the United States possessed of their full vigor, namely, Justices Curtis, Campbell, Davis, and Hughes. Others have retired for age, but no other has resigned in full vigor.

"The latest, and I trust the last, of such resignations is, in my opinion," he continued, "the most regrettable of all, for it has involved a personal sacrifice and intended embarrassment for future Judges and a great public loss. That it was a personal sacrifice I can assert confidently from a consideration of both the public and the private utterances of our honored guest." He said he had hoped last year that Mr. Hughes would not leave the court, "but under a sense of public obligation he did leave it, to my regret and irrespective of the subsequent event, I am sure, also to his great regret.

"But beyond the question of his personal preference, I regretted his resignation, because of its possible pressure upon the deliverances of members of that august tribunal, if they are to be considered eligible for political nomination. This point was presented sharply during the most recent Presidential campaign. A prominent economist undertook to array the adherents of his own system of economic belief in opposition to Justice Hughes, because of a statement in the course of his masterly opinion in the Minnesota rate case, to the effect that a railroad company is entitled to a just return upon the present fair value of its property, even if more than the original cost. In this I agree with Justice Hughes and not with the economist.

The point, however, is this: Hereafter any member of that great court who shall not register an irrevocable, self-denying ordinance forever withdrawing himself from political contests, must be conscious that his judicial utterances may be cited to his political advantage or disadvantage. It may be doubted whether there would or could be many Judges as absolutely free from a just imputation of this sort as is our admired friend, but though every one of them, whether of a judicial integrity as stern and as high as his, no one of them should ever again be subjected to the possibility of such a criticism."

Mr. Root's address was a tribute to Mr. Hughes throughout without any expression of regret regarding his candidacy, except that he was defeated. Some of those present accepted his closing paragraph as a thrust at the Administration. It was this:

"God knows, we need men now! We need men whose trust is not in words, in rhetoric, in fine phrases, or in noble expressions of sentiment, but men, genuine, sincere, devoted; men who do not so much talk about their love of country or their passion for liberty or humanity as men that do love their country and do love their liberty so much that they are willing to give liberty to others as well as claim it for themselves; men who think not merely of what they can get out of their country, but what they can give to their country; men who, upon the basis of plain, practical, and sensible hard work in the ordinary affairs of life, carry ever noble idealism and a sincere capacity for self-devotion—and such a man we have come back to us tonight."

CONSUL BOPP IS SENTENCED

Must Serve Two Years in Prison and Pay $10,000 Fine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Franz Bopp, former Consul General of Germany, was sentenced by Judge William P. Hunt in the United States District Court here today to two years in prison and a fine of $10,000 for conspiring to violate the neutrality of the United States and restrain interstate war munition shipments. E. H. von Schack, former Vice Consul; Lieutenant George Wilhelm von Brincken of the German Army and a consulate attaché, and Charles Carlos Crowley, secret agent of the consulate, received the same sentence.

Margaret Cornell, Crowley's secretary, for whom clemency was asked, was sentenced to serve a year and one day on the military enterprise indictment and a year for violating the Sherman law, but no fine was imposed.

Counsel for Bopp and von Schack said an appeal would be taken.

PERSHING RETIRING TO HIS FIELD BASE

2,500 Troops from El Valle Reported Marching Toward Colonia Dublan.

SUPPLIES SENT NORTHWARD

General Funston Insists Force in Mexico Has Not Begun Movement to Border.

JUAREZ, Mex., Jan. 22.—Troops of the American punitive expedition started marching from El Valle to Colonia Dublan at dawn yesterday, according to a message received from Casas Grandes. The message said they would go into camp at Colonia Dublan for a rest before proceeding toward the border, and would leave there for the border tomorrow. They were in heavy marching order and numbered 2,500.

The message also said a force of American troops started north from Colonia Dublan today to establish a temporary field base for the expedition.

Ninety motor trucks which passed Casas Grandes Friday for El Valle were reported to have been loaded with infantry and to have started toward Colonia Dublan with cavalry guarding them. The information concerning the troops came from a source previously found reliable.

Supplies were said to have been sent north from Field Headquarters at Colonia Dublan early today to be left at the temporary field base for the use of the men and horses when they start to the border.

EL PASO, Jan. 22.—Information received at the Carranza consulate here late today said the American punitive expedition had begun its movement from El Valle toward the border. The general movement of American troops toward Columbus, N. M., from Colonia Dublan, the field base, was expected to be under way within the next twenty-four hours, it was said at the consulate.

Thirty-three trucks loaded with surplus ordnance have left Colonia Dublan for Columbus, N. M., while other truck trains from the south which have arrived in Columbus carried ordnance supplies. Road-making machinery, piping, barbed wire, rations, engineering outfits and spare parts for motor trucks have been received here from field headquarters.

Another report, brought by a Mexican courier who arrived here tonight from Casas Grandes, was an official message saying 161 motor trucks of the American expeditionary force left Colonia Dublan yesterday for Columbus, loaded to the top with camp equipment, supplies, ordnance, stores, and excess baggage.

A section of the First Aero Squadron, which has been encamped at El Valle, has broken camp and moved its airplanes to Colonia Dublan, according to reports from Columbus.

It was announced in Juarez today that 3,000 government troops of General Dieguez's command at Torreon, would be sent to Western Chihuahua to police the country after General Pershing's troops were withdrawn.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 22.—General Funston late today denied the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. The following statement was issued:

"American troops in Mexico will not start back toward the border without orders, and orders have not been issued"

APPEALS TO SAVE PRELATES.

State Department Sends Request to Mexican Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The State Department sent a communication to the Mexican Government Saturday requesting fair treatment for Francisco Orozco, Archbishop of Guadalajara, and Miguel de La Mora, Bishop of Zacatecas, who are believed to be under sentence of death for alleged participation in a Villista plot.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A resolution was adopted in the Assembly tonight calling on the Legislature to protest to President Wilson and to Congress against the trial of the Archbishop of Guadalajara and the Bishop of Zacatecas, now held by the Carranzistas on charges of complicity in Villista plots. The resolution, introduced by Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany, asks for the protest on the allegation that the arrest of the prelates is in violation of the pledge made to this Government that there would be no persecution of any one on account of religion.

RATE CUT MENACES CITY.

Prof. Johnson Testifies Jersey Petition Would Injure Realty.

Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been employed by the Government as a rate expert, testifying before Examiner Wilbur La Roe, Jr., of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the New Jersey petition for preferential freight rates, said yesterday that the granting of this petition would detract from the value of real estate in Greater New York and would place a handicap on steamship and other companies doing business here. He was called as a witness by Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for New York City.

The Erie Canal, according to Professor Johnson, first diverted Western traffic from New Orleans and contributed greatly to the development of New York and cities located near it, including the New Jersey municipalities. This benefit would be continued, he said, by the construction of the new barge canal, at an expense of more than $100,000,000 to the State.

The railways concluded their case yesterday afternoon. Witnesses were placed on the stand to bring out the similarity of conditions in the New York-New Jersey situation with those in San Francisco, Galveston, St. Louis, Wheeling, Baltimore, and Cincinnati. In all instances, the witness testified, the intervention of a body of water did not cause an alteration of rates, even when lighterage existed. The hearing will be resumed at the Chamber of Commerce Building, at 10 o'clock, this morning.

DROP BOMBS IN BAGDAD FORT

British Aviators Fly 100 Miles to Attack a Munitions Plant.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—British aeroplanes have bombarded a Turkish munitions factory in Bagdad, it was officially announced today in the following statement:

On Saturday our aeroplanes dropped six bombs of 100 pounds each in and around the Turkish munitions factory in the Bagdad citadel.

TO APPROVE BOND ISSUE.

Stockholders of U. S. Rubber Co. Will Meet Feb. 14.

Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will hold a special meeting on Feb. 14 to confirm the action of the Directors in voting recently an issue of $80,000,000 first and refunding bonds. A collateral matter to be considered will be the proposed acquisition of companies in which most of the stock is already owned.

President S. P. Colt said in a letter sent to stockholders yesterday that the bond issue is for refunding the present debt. Under normal conditions, he added, the operation might have been postponed until 1918, but it was deemed advisable to take advantage of the present favorable conditions for placing securities and do the refunding now.

DOCTORS DISCUSS FORCED INSURANCE

Disease Prevention Suggested to County Medical Society as an Alternative.

NEW PRESIDENT IN CHAIR

Dr. Squier Conducts First Meeting of the Organization Since His Election—Debate to be Continued.

After listening to four long addresses on the merits and demerits of the Mills bill recently introduced in the Legislature, providing for compulsory health insurance, the New York County Medical Society, over which the new President, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, presided for the first time last night, adjourned shortly before midnight with the decision to postpone further discussion of the question to some time before the next meeting.

Soon after the meeting began a motion by Dr. John P. Davin, which reproved the Legislative Committee of the State Medical Society for approving the bill before reference had been made to the constituent bodies, was adopted by a considerable majority, but the arguments made for this motion dealt with the action of the committee from the standpoint of etiquette, and there was no opportunity for a declaration of the attitude of the members on the general question.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, President of the American Association for Labor Legislation, was the first speaker. "At present the United States has the unenviable distinction of being the only great industrial nation without compulsory health insurance," he said. "The only real argument against it is that it is un-American because it is compulsory, but that has been made against compulsory education, workmen's compensation, and other measures.

"Indemnification is the essence of the insurance principle. It spreads the loss of each person in a group over them all. There would be important economies in administration over present systems of health insurance, according to the experience of foreign countries. Moreover, it would greatly promote the prevention of illness; according to Dr. Lacher, the best authority, twelve years have been added to the worker's life span in Germany in the thirty years of health insurance."

Prevention, however, was set up as the proper substitute for compulsory insurance by William Gaie Curtis, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Insurance Economics Society of America. He quoted Dr. Otto Geier of Cincinnati as saying that by proper development of systems of disease prevention the average of nine days annually now lost by workers through sickness would be reduced to two days.

Dr. Samuel J. Kopetzky, Chairman of the Committee on Medical Economics of the State Medical Society, analyzed the medical features of the bill in detail, and met the claim that it would ruin the practice of some doctors with the assertion that many worthy men, becoming more prosperous, would become good paying patients and friends of their physicians.

Little good was seen in the measure, however, by Dr. Eden V. Delphey, who declared that this was "the most important question that has come before the medical profession since the first white man trod the shores of North America."

Dr. Frederic E. Sondern, the retiring President, protested against a bill recently introduced, it is said, with the sanction of the regents of the University of the State of New York, providing for a yearly license for physicians.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, who at the December meeting when the question of birth control was discussed, declared that some of the members of the society who opposed the movement were in the habit of performing illegal operations, last night sent a letter to the society apologizing for his statement, and "withdrawing it as an indiscreet utterance."

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TURNER
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RAIDER SIGHTED OFF ARGENTINA

Continued from Page 1.

guard service "would be so careful in the future that the Germans would never venture to undertake such dangerous expeditions again."

Captain Persius says that Sir Edward Carson has been unable to justify Mr. Balfour's assertion, and maintains that "German light forces have made several attacks in British waters, and the Moewe the Second, a big above-water ship, successfully passed the British advance guards and reached the Atlantic."

"Our thought during the next month and weeks," concludes Captain Persius, "will accompany the Moewe the Second, and our hopes are with its brave crew."

The Times correspondent says that the chief of the German Admiralty Staff when congratulating Lieutenant Badewitz, the prize commander of the Yarrowdale, asked whether it did not seem a foolish job to take charge of 450 prisoners with such a small crew. Lieutenant Badewitz said that he had let his prisoners move about freely and considered the situation quite safe as long as "one had a pistol." He also said that feeding the prisoners was quite easy, considering the circumstances.

ASKS GERARD TO REPORT.

Washington Wants to Know if Americans Are Among Neutral Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Oral announcement was made at the State Department today that instructions had been sent to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to make inquiries of the German Government whether there were any American merchant seamen among the 106 neutral sailors brought into a German port last week by the British steamer Yarrowdale, captured as a prize by the German sea raider.

No official information has yet been received to show that Americans are among the seamen held as "prisoners of war," but the State Department acted on knowledge that there were several Americans registered as members of the crew of the Yarrowdale and on the newspaper versions of the German Admiralty statement to the effect that neutral seamen brought in on the Yarrowdale were being held as prisoners of war for having taken pay for service on armed enemy merchant vessels.

It was indicated that if Americans are found to have been included in the list of 103 neutrals, and they committed no unneutral acts, this Government will ask for their immediate release on the ground that the German Government has no right to hold them as prisoners of war, but no action will be taken until after the facts have been carefully ascertained, and as carefully examined.

CODE OF NEUTRALS FOR SEA FREEDOM

Continued from Page 1.

tral merchant vessels or merchant vessels belonging to the other belligerent except to demand examination of the vessel's papers. Despite the regularity of the said papers, they (belligerent vessels) may proceed to the search of merchant vessels, if shown that the vessel does not carry contraband, the searching vessel shall be condemned to pay to the vessel searched a fine to be determined by the conference of neutrals; and in case the vessel searched carries contraband, the country whose authorities visaed the false passport shall be condemned to pay an indemnity to be determined by the said conference of neutrals.

Vessels not carrying duly visèed papers may be searched conformable to present international practice without the right to an indemnity.

Article 10.

Belligerent merchant vessels may not refuse to carry from one neutral port to another neutral port persons or merchandise under pretext that they (persons or merchandise) belong to a nation with which their (belligerent merchant vessels) country is at war.

Exception to be made regarding persons who by reason of their age or condition might serve their country and who might be presumed to have in order to join the enemy forces of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Article 11.

The official or private postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents found in the open sea on board a neutral or enemy vessel is inviolable. It may not be seized, even under the pretext of the police right of warships over merchant ships of their own nationality.

CHAPTER IV.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF BELLIGERENTS.

Article 12.

Belligerents are held to respect the sovereign rights of neutral powers and to refrain, within neutral territory or neutral waters, from committing acts which, if tolerated by neutral powers, would constitute a breach of neutrality.

Article 13.

Belligerents are especially forbidden to make of neutral ports and waters the base for naval operations against their adversaries, and, particularly, to install therein wireless stations or other apparatus intended as a means of communication with belligerent land or naval forces.

Article 14.

Regarding the sojourn, victualing, and provisioning of belligerent vessels in the neutral ports, roadways, and jurisdictional waters, distinction must be made between warships and merchant vessels.

The following dispositions concerning warships are also applicable:

(1) To ordinary auxiliary vessels.

(2) To merchant vessels transformed into war vessels, conformable to Convention VII. of The Hague.

(3) To merchant vessels giving continuous or occasional aid to the war vessels of their country, if they have not been transformed into war vessels according to the said convention.

(4) To neutral vessels giving continuous or occasional aid to belligerent vessels, and the following dispositions regarding merchant vessels are likewise applicable to vessels which have been auxiliary vessels, but retransformed into merchant vessels according to Article 18.

Article 15.

Belligerent warships shall not have access to the ports, roadways, and territorial waters of neutral powers, except in the duly justified case of force majeure.

They may not there repair beyond what is indispensable to the safety of their navigability, and not in any manner whatever to increase their military capacity. The neutral authorities shall establish the nature of repairs to be effected, and these must be carried out as rapidly as possible. They must depart immediately after the force majeure has ceased to exist.

It is especially forbidden said war vessels to renew or to increase their military provisions or armaments, or to complete their crews.

The need of revictualing, of fuel or provisions does not constitute a force majeure permitting a warship to enter the ports, roadways or territorial waters of neutral powers.

Article 16.

Belligerent merchant vessels may take fuel and provisions on board in neutral ports subject to the conditions especially determined by the local authorities, or, wanting these special conditions, in the same manner as in time of peace.

Article 17.

If proven that the merchant vessel taking fuel or provisions on board in a neutral port has passed all or part of such provisions to a belligerent warship within or without the territorial waters of the neutral power, no fuel or provisions shall thereafter be furnished in such country to any ship of the company to which belongs the vessel committing such infraction.

Article 18.

If, ascertained by its installations or other facts, a merchant vessel is suspected of furnishing to the warships of its country, provisions it asks for, the local authorities may, according to the circumstances, regard it as a naval auxiliary, and, on this account, refuse to it any provisions, or request the agent of the company to which the vessel belongs to furnish bail guaranteeing that the said vessel will neither help nor assist the belligerent.

When a vessel is suspected, the case must be notified at once to all other countries, through the medium of the conference of neutrals, especially so if the vessel has furtively left a port of the country.

Article 19.

Belligerent auxiliary vessels retransformed into merchant vessels shall be admitted as such into neutral ports, provided:

1. That the retransformed vessel has not violated the neutrality of the country where it arrives;

2. That the retransformation has been effected in the ports or in the jurisdictional waters of the country to which the vessel belongs, or in the ports of its allies;

3. That such retransformation be effective; that is to say, that the vessel, neither through its crew, nor through its installations, shows that it can, as an auxiliary, as before, give aid to the armed fleets of its country.

4. That the Government of the country to which the vessel belongs notify to all the nations interested, through the medium of the conference of neutrals, the names of the auxiliary vessels which shall have lost this quality, to resume that of merchant vessels, and

5. That the said Government agree that in the future the said vessels shall not again, as auxiliaries, be destined to the service of the armed fleet.

Article 20.

Aeroplanes, dirigibles, or airships of the belligerent countries may not fly over the territory or over the jurisdictional waters of the neutral powers. Infraction of this rule entitles to the confiscation of the craft, if possible, and, at any rate, to an indemnity to be determined by the conference of neutrals.

CHAPTER V.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS

Article 21.

In a war distinction must be made between the acts of aid on the part of neutral States and acts of commerce on the part of the individual; the former only are contrary to neutrality.

Conveyance, on whatever ground, made directly or indirectly by a neutral power to a belligerent power, of warships, munitions, or war material, is forbidden.

Article 22.

If a neutral power, notified of the opening of hostilities, learns that a belligerent warship is within one of its ports, roadways, or within its territorial waters, it must inform the said vessel that it must clear within twenty-four hours or within the time prescribed by the local law.

Article 23.

The neutral Government must use all available means to prevent within its jurisdiction the equipping or arming of any vessel which it has reason to believe is intended for cruising purposes or for aiding in hostile operations against a power with which it is at peace. It is likewise bound to exercise the same care in order to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended for cruising purposes or for aiding in hostile operations, and which vessel, within the said jurisdiction, might have been adapted, in part or in its entirety, to war purposes.

Article 24.

Neutral powers are not bound to prevent the exportation or the transit, for the account of the one or the other belligerent, of arms, munitions, and, in general, of anything that may be of any use to an army or to a fleet.

Article 25.

Neutral Governments must prevent agents of the belligerent Governments from enrolling, within their territory, their (the belligerents') nationals, and especially to prevent their (the nationals) being summoned under the penalty of being declared deserters, should they not answer the summons.

They shall not, however, prohibit the voluntary departure of the nationals of the belligerent States, even when organized on a large scale.

Neutral Governments might, however, forbid the voluntary departure, for the purpose of joining the forces of one of the belligerents, of persons who, being its (the neutral's) nationals, are also nationals of one of the belligerent countries, except by declaring that in enrolling they intend to lose the nationality of the country from which they leave.

Article 26.

In war time the use of the telegraphs or cables of neutral powers by the nationals of the belligerent powers shall be subject to measures edicted by the local authorities.

Article 27.

Neutral powers must use all available means to prevent violation of their neutrality within their ports or roadways and within their territorial waters.

Article 28.

Belligerent war or merchant vessels entering the ports, roadways or jurisdictional waters of a neutral country, without the right to do so according to the provisions of these rules, may be interned by the neutral country.

A vessel shall be deemed interned from the moment it is ordered interned by the neutral local authorities, even in case a request to reconsider is made by the infracting vessel.

Article 29.

Interning of a vessel and of its crew must be effected in the place and in the manner deemed most appropriate by the interning country.

The costs of internment are borne by the infracting vessel.

The country which interns a vessel is not responsible for injuries sustained by the interned vessel, except in the case of gross negligence.

Article 30.

When a merchandise-bearing vessel is to be interned in a neutral country, the part of the merchandise destined for the neutral country must be unloaded and the part destined for other ports must be transshipped.

Article 31.

In case where, in consequence of naval operations taking place without the jurisdictional waters of a country, there should be killed or wounded, provisional hospital vessels, under the control and watchfulness of the neutral Government, may be sent to the scene of the action, and the said vessels shall to the end of their mission enjoy absolute inviolability.

The said wounded or wrecked shall not be interned, but given their freedom as soon as possible.

CHAPTER VI.

OBSERVANCE AND SANCTIONS OF THE LAWS OF NEUTRALITY AND BELLIGERENCY.

Article 32.

The belligerent who violates the rights of neutrals established by these rules or by the conference of neutrals shall pay to the State interested a pecuniary indemnity to be determined by the said conference.

In case a belligerent commits at the same time and against the same country several infractions of neutrality, each of such infractions must be indemnified separately.

The conference of neutrals shall determine the manner of payment of the indemnity, and in case of need determine the measures and means to which neutrals may resort to secure payment of the amount due by the infracting belligerent.

Article 33.

In case of war, the local authorities of neutral countries are especially charged with:

(1) Seeing to the observance, within the territory of the country, of the resolutions of the conference of neutrals;

(2) Settling provisionally all controversies of an urgent character that may arise between the belligerents and the country where reside the authorities, especially controversies concerning the interning of vessels, without prejudice as to what may be finally decided by the said authorities;

(3) Viséeing the papers of merchant vessels leaving the part of the country. The said documents shall certify as to the nature of the merchandise carried by the vessels, so as to liberate them from the right to search;

(4) Deciding questions concerning requests for the embarkation on board a merchant vessel of a belligerent country, of nationals of the other belligerent country or countries, according to Article 10.

Article 34.

The conference of neutrals referred to in Chapter 2, might appoint commissions composed of neutrals whose duty it would be to watch in each belligerent country, over the manner in which the laws and customs of war are there observed.

Upon the basis of the information and reports of these commissions, the said conference, in the name of all the neutral countries, may, if deemed appropriate, protest against the violation of the laws and usages of war.

Secretary Lansing addressed a memorandum to Dr. Scott as follows:

"At the first meeting of the institute I had the honor to direct attention to the imperfect Code of Rules which defines and governs the relations between belligerents and neutrals. These rules, which have grown up during the past 125 years, and have been in some cases differently interpreted by courts of different countries, have been frequently found inadequate to meet new conditions of warfare, and as a result every war has changed, modified, or added to the rules, generally through the process of judicial decisions.

"The prize courts of belligerents have thus become the interpreters of belligerent rights and neutral obligations, and their interpretations evidence an unconscious prejudice arising from overappreciation of the needs of the belligerent. Writers on international law have relied upon these prize court decisions in dealing with the subject of neutrality, so that they have laid down rules formulated indirectly from a belligerent's point of view.

"In addition to these influences affecting a code to govern the conduct and treatment of neutrals, international conferences, and congresses have generally confided the drafting of rules relating to belligerent and neutral rights to military and naval experts who naturally approach the subject from the belligerent's standpoint. Thus judicial decisions, text writers, and international agreements have given all the advantage to the belligerent, and have shown little regard for the rights of neutrals.

"It would appear that it is time to reverse this process of treatment of the subject of neutrality and to deal with it from the point of view of the neutral.

"I would, therefore, suggest that a committee be appointed to study the problem of neutral rights and neutral duties, seeking to formulate in terms the principle underlying the relations of belligerency to neutrality rather than the express rules governing the conduct of a nation at war to a nation at peace.

"I would further suggest that the subject might be advantageously divided into two parts, namely, the rights of neutrals on the high seas, and the duties of neutrals dependent upon territorial jurisdiction.

"In view of the past year and a half of war, the present time seems particularly opportune to study this question, and this institute, being composed of members from neutral nations, is especially fitted to do this from the proper point of view and with the definite purpose of protecting the liberty of neutrals from unjustifiable restrictions on the high seas and from the imposition of needless burdens in preserving their neutrality on land."

FAVORS WORLDWIDE PLAN.

Dr. Scott Advocates Federation. Court, and Legislature.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 22.—A program of world federation, including a world court and world legislature, was outlined today by Dr. James Brown Scott of Washington, President of the American Institute of International Law and Chairman of the United States Neutrality Board, at the opening of the second annual meeting of the institute.

Dr. Scott's plan, which he announced in detail several weeks ago in Washington, provides for the calling of a third Hague Conference; regular meetings of the conference hereafter as a recommending, if not law-making, body; rules to internationalize that body by preventing one nation from preponderating it; a permanent committee to procure ratification and enforcement of the agreements made; an international council of conciliation, and a judicial union pledging all nations to submit their disputes to an international court.

Emphasizing that any invasion of a neutral right affects all neutrals, Dr. Scott cited protests on the general ground of neutral rights made by France, Prussia, and Austria in the Mason and Slidell case.

A letter from Secretary Lansing to Dr. Scott suggeting the propriety of careful consideration of neutral rights and duties from the point of view of the neutrals was read at today's session. It added that, although during the present war "definite declarations should be avoided by the institute," the time seemed opportune to exchange views on neutrality "and possible means of alleviating in the future the burdens which grow more heavy and vexatious the longer the present state of war lasts."

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200,000 RUMANIANS CAPTIVES OF TEUTONS

Berlin Reports That Fugitive Soldiers Are Reappearing from Hiding, Minus Uniforms.

LOSSES IN KILLED HEAVY

Percentage of Deaths from Wounds Also Great—Lull in Fighting in All Sections.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Lively skirmishing has been in progress along the Rumanian front, according to today's Army Headquarters' announcement. In the Putna Valley area on the Moldavian western front, the Russians attacked the German advance lines, but were repulsed. The text of the statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the Eastern Carpathians outpost engagements, with a result successful to us, occurred at several places.

North of the Oltuz Valley there has been intermittent lively activity by artillery on both sides.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackonsen.—West of Pancin, a hostile company attacked our protecting positions on the Putna. The attack was repulsed.

An attempted attack by the Russians on the Austrian lines near Mesti Canesti on the Rumanian front, was checked in its incipiency, says the Austrian Headquarters' report of Jan. 21. The statement follows:

In the Mesti Canesti sector yesterday afternoon, pronounced activity by the Russian artillery against our position was followed by Russian attempts to attack, which failed in their inception.

An Austro-Hungarian airman compelled a hostile airplane to land near Marmoros-Sziget. The airplane, which was undamaged, and its occupants, are in our hands.

The number of prisoners of war taken in Rumania now has reached nearly 200,000, says the Overseas News Agency. Dispersed soldiers who had hidden in the forests and villages, and who had taken off their uniforms are reappearing from their hiding places. A large number of them still are in hiding. Describing the situation of the Rumanian army, the Overseas Agency says:

"The rest of the Rumanian army, part of which fought well, is reorganizing in Moldavia and Bessarabia. The few Rumanian divisions which still are engaged at the front, are greatly reduced in numbers. According to the assertions of Rumanian prisoners, one division was composed of only 2,800 men, while another numbered but 2,400.

"The Rumanians suffered their heaviest losses from artillery fire. The large number of dead in proportion to the wounded is remarkable. On one square kilometer, (about three-fifths of a square mile) of the battlefield of Campulung, 6,000 Rumanian dead were counted. Some of the Rumanian infantry regiments were composed of only four companies of 150 men each. Because of the lack of sanitary organization, an extraordinarily large percentage of the wounded died in the hospitals, which, however, afforded room only for the officers, while large numbers of wounded soldiers were lodged in damp cellars, peasants' huts, and barns, where they perished miserably."

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency, writing under date of Jan. 20, says:

"The Russo-Rumanian efforts to delay the advance of Archduke Joseph's army against the Sereth Plain are taking the form of fierce counterattacks, launched to avert the danger that their position on the Putna and the Sereth be outflanked. During the last few days especially violent attacks have been directed upon the position situated on the Carpathian slopes north of the Suchitza. These developed no success and cost the enemy heavy losses in casualties and prisoners. The hope of the Russo-Rumanian chief command that the offensive might be attained in the mountainous region here has been a vain one. Contrawise, the Central Powers have obtained two successes of far-reaching importance.

"On the Carpathian front, in the Oituz district, the Teutonic forces have pressed forward until they are in position whence they can take the circular valley of Ocna under their fire. As has been confirmed by the Russian headquarters report, Bogdaneshti and Ocna were shelled. Ocna is an important railroad station and point of support for the Russian defense in the upper Trotus Valley, while Bogdaneshti bars the outlet to the great valley of the Trotus and Oituz.

"All the tenacious attempts made by the Russians and Rumanians to extend the narrow limits of their hold on the southern bank of the Sereth have been more or less unsuccessful. The German troops, however, with their capture of the village of Nanesti, tore the pillar from the wall of the Russian defense. Nanesti forms the strategical centre of the bridgehead of Fundeni and covers the great iron bridge across the Sereth, which is in the immediate vicinity of Nanesti. The entire construction of the Nanesti-Fundeni bridgehead, which is a modern field fortification, illustrates its importance as a central point of support of the Sereth line.

"In the remaining sectors on the Sereth snowstorms and mists have interfered with the military activity."

PETROGRAD, Jan. 22, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Russian troops on the Western Moldavian front repulsed a Teutonic attack yesterday, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Rumanian Front.—Enemy attempts to advance in the valley of the river Oituz were arrested by our fire. On the rest of the front there was an exchange of fire.

RESCRIPT BY CZAR IMPRESSES RUSSIA

Emperor's Promises and Directions Dispel the Gloom Caused by Cabinet Changes.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21, (via London, Jan. 22.)—A profound impression has been made here by the rescript addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the new Russian Premier, Prince Golotzine, calling upon him, among other things, to see that the Government devotes its first attention to the question of supplies for the armies of Russia.

The rescript is regarded as a clear presentation of the problems which have oppressed the nation for the last six months as well as an exhortation to more prompt and energetic action in meeting them. The clause promising a more benevolent attitude on the part of the Government toward the legislative chambers is received with particular satisfaction, and has dissipated the gloom which prevailed after the recent postponement of the sessions of the Duma and Imperial Council.

The Emperor's order, according to the belief here, could not have come at a more opportune or dramatic moment—a moment when the gathering unrest of the country had reached the greatest volume and the possibility of solution of the political problem appeared more remote than ever. Some of the more optimistic commentators regard the pronouncement of the Emperor as the turning point in the internal political difficulties, and believe that the mere pronunciation of the troubles of the nation, which had taken vague and fantastic form in recent months, will be the first step in overcoming them.

The Novoe Vremya, referring to the clause in the rescript concerning the parliamentary chambers, says:

"These words evoke great hopes for the future in the hearts of the Russian people, who have waited long and eagerly for this co-operation between the Government and the representatives of the people. The present Government, under Prince Golotzine, has a difficult task to perform in realizing the aims set forth in the rescript. The predecessors of Prince Golotzine had little success. Whether the present Premier succeeds or not, the task is now clearly defined, and it remains only to find some effective measure of accomplishing it."

TWO GERMAN ATTACKS AT VERDUN REPULSED

French Artillery and Machine Guns Drive Back Teutons Northeast of Caurieres Wood.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Two attacks were made by the Germans last night on the Verdun front, on the right bank of the Meuse. Today's official announcement says they were driven back each time by the French fire. The text of the communication follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, German troops yesterday evening attacked on two different occasions the trenches to the northeast of Caurières Wood. The fire of our artillery, together with that of our machine guns, checked these enemy attacks, and our lines were maintained without break.

Artillery fighting proceeded actively during the night in the sector of Côte de Poivre. In Lorraine and in Alsace there have been patrol encounters. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

The official communication tonight reads as follows:

The day was relatively calm except on the right bank of the Meuse, where the artillery activity was very spirited in the sectors of Douaumont, the Caurières Wood, and in the Vosges, in the Chapelotte region.

The Belgian report says:

Lively fighting with field and trench artillery took place in the region of Het Sas. There was a reciprocal bombardment on the rest of the front.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The War Office tonight issued the following communication:

An enemy raid was attempted last night north of Arras. It failed with losses and without the enemy entering our trenches.

This evening another attempt made against our trenches northeast of Ploegsteert Wood was also unsuccessful. We secured some prisoners last night and today as the result of patrol and bombing encounters in the neighborhood of Grandcourt, Neuville-St. Vaast, Fauquissart and Wytschaete.

Artillery activity by both sides has taken place during the day north of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Serre and Ploegsteert. Opposite Arras our heavy artillery caused an explosion in the enemy's lines.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's Army Headquarters statement regarding operations on the Franco-Belgian front, says:

Near Lens, a minor British attack was repulsed in a hand-grenade engagement. Near Bezon and east of Pont-à-Mousson, reconnoitring detachments brought back several prisoners and one machine-gun from short incursions into hostile positions.

HEARD S O S CALL FROM BRITISH TRANSPORT

Berlin Says Ship with 1,800 Soldiers on Board Hit a Mine in the Channel--9 Steamers Sunk.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Wireless distress signals from a British transport with 1,800 soldiers on board, which had struck a mine and was sinking in the British Channel, were received in Rotterdam last night, according to reports from that city, says the Overseas News Agency.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced tonight that the following British steamers had been sunk: The Toftwood of 3,092 tons, (supposedly previous to Jan. 15.) crew saved; the Port Nicholson of 8,418 tons, (previous to Jan. 17,) and the Matina of 3,780 tons, (previous to Jan. 18,) crew picked up. The shipping agency says that the Norwegian steamer Esperanca is reported to have been sunk.

Earlier in the day the shipping agency announced the sinkings of the Norwegian steamer Jotunfjell, the Danish schooner Standard, the Japanese steamer Kisagatu Maru III., the British steamers Baron Sempill and the Mohacsfield. Two of the latter vessel's crew were lost, and the Captain was made a prisoner.

Advices received by the French Line in New York on Jan. 20 said the Toftwood was sunk on Christmas Day on a voyage from New York. The Port Nicholson was formerly the steamer, Makarina.

FORCED INTO THE WAR, PORTUGAL DECLARES

White Book Asserts Republic's Seizure of 72 German Interned Ships Was Legal.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—An official White Book has been issued by the Portuguese Government, according to a Havas dispatch from Lisbon, detailing the causes leading to Portugal's entry into the war. It says:

"While on the one hand Portugal was the ally of England for six centuries, and offered England her aid on the outbreak of the war, on the other hand Germany made war on Portugal in Africa without previously making a declaration of war, and German submarines sank Portuguese steamers in the Atlantic Ocean without notice. Portugal then being in serious difficulties about food supplies, decided, after full consultation with Parliament and all competent legal authorities, to requisition seventy-two German vessels which had taken refuge in Portuguese ports."

The White Book adds that this was permitted by Portugal's treaty of commerce with Germany, even in time of peace. Germany thereupon declared war on Portugal. The White Book concludes:

"The Portuguese Government never proclaimed its neutrality because, in its character of the ally of England and the friend of France, it considered itself bound to these States, which were defending civilization, by obligations of a moral and historic nature."

Grosse Handled No Relief Funds.

Ludwig Grosse, an American, who was reported yesterday, in a dispatch from Berlin, to have committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, was in no way connected with the American Relief Committee for Widows and Orphans of the War in Germany. It was said that he and his family had become involved in handling the funds of the committee, and this was supposed to have induced his act. Hamilton Owens, Secretary of the committee, said last night that all funds collected by the committee had been sent to Ambassador Gerard or to the German Red Cross in the principal cities of Germany.

SIR GILBERT PARKER SEES WAR NEAR END

Confident Germany's Collapse Will Come Next Autumn, and Perhaps Before.

BRITAIN TO STAY ARMED

Has Done with Taking Chances, the Novelist Says—Believes in Universal Military Training.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who arrived from England Sunday, talked last night to newspapermen about the cause of the Allies, particularly the part that England is playing. Sir Gilbert, who is at the Hotel Vanderbilt, said that it was his belief that the war would end next Autumn, perhaps a short time before that, and that the end would follow the economic collapse of Germany from within and the smashing of the German lines by the Anglo-French armies in the west. Sir Gilbert said that he favored a league to enforce peace, but added that the problem of organizing such a league was a tremendous one, the solution of which would require much time.

To begin with, Sir Gilbert asked that it be made plain that he is not in the United States in any official capacity, or to lecture or to act as publicity representative of the Allies.

"Neither England nor France will establish any press bureau in the United States," he said.

Asked for his opinion of President Wilson's speech to the Senate yesterday he replied:

"That is one matter which I must insist on not discussing, if for no other reason than it would be out of place in advance of any answer my country may make to it."

Concerning the war Sir Gilbert said:

"The British people are slow to rouse and very slow to drive into a fight, but when once they are in it and their convictions are aroused they are even slower to let go. Make no mistake about this. They are in this war because of two things, first, the faith of friends, and, secondly, the honor of treaties. By the faith of friends I mean the entente with France. By the honor of treaties I mean that compact which secured Belgium in the midst of an overwhelming Europe. What would the world have thought of England if France, had she permitted Germany to crush France once more as she did in 1870? It is not hard to imagine.

"Remember that the people of England are like the people of the United States, a peace-loving people, who, with all their naval prowess, have never abused the right of the strong arm. In the days when countries like Germany were yet unformed as empires we loathed war, and it must be remembered that in this war England had nothing to gain either in indemnity or in territory, or in increased security. As an island she was free from those land invasions which make the position of countries on the Continent of Europe so perilous.

"Does any one now say that mercantile envy would drive England into war? What the war is costing England, that is nearly $30,000,000 each day, would seem to give the answer to a question like that."

"Do you think that England will be ready to reduce her navy in line with any general disarmament program that may follow the war?" Sir Gilbert was asked.

"England," he answered, "has done with taking chances. If she had not taken chances there would have been no war. If she had trained her young men as Lord Roberts, over years, begged her to do, Germany and Austria would have realized that she meant business. And Germany and Austria would not have entered upon this war if they had believed that England would have fought, and in fighting would have been able to do what she has done."

"Do you believe in universal military training? was another question put to Sir Gilbert.

"On that subject," he replied, "I do not wish to speak for any country but my own. I can only say that had England only applied the most elementary forms of military training this present war would not have happened."

"How long can England stand the financial drain of the war?"

"Just longer than any other nation fighting in it. In spite of the smallness of our population we have a reservoir of imperial strength which is greater than that of the new created German Empire. And do not forget that in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa we have four confederations with unlimited resources ready to mortgage the last men and the last dollar of their possibilities. And you must not forget that what before the war was believed to be the weakness of England, namely loosely organized empire, has proved to be monumental strength."

"How about the end of the war, when do you expect that to be?"

"I think that the war will end this coming Autumn or perhaps a little before. I believe the end will come with the smashing of the German front in the West, combined with the economic pressure to which Germany is being subjected. But there will be no end of this war without victory. And I want to say that if anybody thinks that England wants to destroy Germany as a nation or as a people they are wrong. That is all utter nonsense."

"How about the League to Enforce Peace, advocated by Mr. Taft and now by the President?"

Sir Gilbert answered that he believed such a league to be possible.

"I believe," he added, "there are enough faith-keeping nations to enforce peace on offending nations."

EMPLOYS 500,000 WOMEN.

Great Force Making British Munitions Is Steadily Increased.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Munitions, in an address at the Mansion House today said that half a million women were engaged in the production of munitions in Great Britain, and their number was increasing daily.

This force was being increased by 34,000 every month, he said; but even this number was not sufficient, as 4,000 more were needed.

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WAR PUT WOMEN IN FRENCH FACULTIES

Minister of Instruction Says Thousands Fill Men's Places Acceptably.

WELCOMES OUR STUDENTS

Viviani Says Universities Are Ready to Receive Them, and Hope for Increased Numbers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—René Viviani, former Prime Minister and now Minister of Public Instruction, has given THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the following statement regarding the effect of the war on education in France:

"One of the immediate effects of the war was the mobilization of numerous professors and teachers. Of the teaching staff of the primary schools more than one-third were mobilized at the outset, and the number has since been increased. Despite this, school and university life continues as before. In the universities professors have taken over extra courses in order to perform the work of those who have been mobilized.

"The greatest shortage was experienced in the Faculty of Medicine, as most doctors were naturally anxious to join the army; but, thanks to the cooperation of those who remained and the willingness of eminent specialists to help in the ordinary curriculum, normal conditions now prevail everywhere.

"The biggest void to be filled was in the staffs of lycées and colleges corresponding to advanced schools in America. To supply nearly 2,000 vacancies recourse was had to the teachers of the invaded districts of France and Belgium, as well as to other learned professions, such as lawyers and engineers. In most boys' schools women teachers were called in to the number of about 650. This innovation has given the best possible results.

"Similar conditions prevailed in the primary schools, where the drain on the staff was even greater. It is estimated that the teachers mobilized throughout the country would furnish two army corps. Women teachers were called in here, also, thus bringing the total up to about 15,000. I am glad to state that the women teachers showed the same devotion and competency and maintained the same discipline as their male colleagues. In addition many retired schoolmasters helped fill vacancies. In some cases, however, it was necessary to make a fusion of classes, and even of schools, to remedy the shortage of the teaching staff.

"As regards pupils there naturally was a great falling off in the universities, where most of the students of military age were called to the colors—a fact which more than compensates for the shortage in the teaching staff. None the less, the universities continue to receive a great number of foreign students. We also know that the United States will continue to increase the number of students sent to study at our universities. It is a well-known fact that the United States has been for a long time tributary to German universities as regards their own high schools, American professors going for the most part to Germany to complete their studies. This will no longer be the case, and the results of this change will have incalculable effects on the intellectual future of America and the ties binding our two nations.

"'Science without conscience is the ruin of the soul,' is the classical dictum with us. The Germans have proved that they possessed erudition, but ignored real science, which, above all, must be human. The present war has surely let your students know and emphasize the fact. French universities are in full activity now, as before the war, and ready to welcome American students. Nothing could have a happier influence on their minds than seeing how a sister democracy has been able to maintain the standard of her university life during the most terrible war the world has seen.

"The same may be said regarding our scholastic life, except, of course, in the war zones and invaded regions. The proof is that the number of scholars, which diminished about one-fifth during the first days of the war, has now reached normal proportions. The fact that a number of school buildings were requisitioned by the military authorities certainly at first caused great disorganization, but this is now remedied. In no case, however, were university buildings requisitioned, as they were not suitable for hospitals, ambulances, &c. In the first year 347 school buildings out of a total of 538 were taken over by the military, but many have since been evacuated. Now only 137 are still requisitioned.

"To remedy this museums, city halls, theatres and restaurants were improvised as seminaries. Cases exist where the same buildings are occupied by a school and an ambulance, with a common kitchen for scholars and patients. Naturally this contact of the younger generation with war heroes has been a great moral stimulant, and has inspired the boys with a high sense of their patriotic duties. The requisitioning of school buildings, however, has been almost entirely confined to cities, as it is principally there that the military hospitals have been established.

"As regards the school curriculum, naturally great importance is laid on interpreting the significance of present events to the students, both in the moral and academic fields. New stress has been laid on physical exercise as a training for military duties. The war has also shown us the importance of developing the scope of academic studies after the cessation of hostilities. Thus, special importance is being given to practical training, and new courses on commerce, industry and agriculture have been added to the curriculum, as for example preparation for the hotel business. In every case technical and experimental facilities have been greatly enlarged to insure preparedness for the great economic development we expect after the war.

"The highest praise is due teachers and pupils for the manner in which they have contributed to the national cause. Apart from many who have given their lives in defense of the country, all the learned professions contributed nobly to patriotic work. Scientific laboratories have been put at the disposal of the Government for war industries, while the faculties of arts and letters have supplied the army with interpreters and hospital workers. Furthermore, many professors have gone abroad to lecture and contribute to national propaganda work. Among those who visited the United States are Rodhenberger, Le Breton, Caullery, and de la Fradelle. Others have visited Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, and Brazil.

"Teachers of lycées and colleges everywhere have been active in relief work and pecuniary aid, which is all the more creditable considering the increasing cost of living. Besides 4,000 whose names have been cited for military valor in the army, numbers have continued to work at the risk of their lives near the battle front, several having been killed and wounded at their posts.

"Unless the military autnorities forbid, the schools everywhere must be kept open. Thus it may be said that our 'scholastic front' follows everywhere the very line of the trenches, being never more than ten kilometers distant, often less than two. We also know that on the other side of the battlefront, in the invaded districts, French teachers are nobly fulfilling their duties.

"The necessity of remedying, as far as possible, the handicap resulting for mobilized students through the interruption of their studies has not been lost sight of. Special examinations have been held for the young men of the 1915 and 1916 classes before being called up. The same thing will be done for the 1918 class. The students of Lille have been able to go to Amiens, Boulogne, and Dunkirk to pass their examinations. Measures will also be taken to compensate students who have had to interrupt their studies owing to the war.

"The great tie which exists between your country and ours is the democratic ideal we have in common. Our republic from the beginning has taught its children love for the principles of right and liberty, without which it is impossible for a true society of nations to exist. Everything which intellectually can bring closer the two greatest republics in the world will contribute to the development of these principles. There is no surer means of affecting this than university exchanges, both in professors and pupils. The day has now come for French science to come into its own—or rather, I should say, 'science,' for there is neither French nor German science. Above all, science must be human. It is just because science on the other side of the Rhine aimed at being German that it has failed."

AMBULANCE MEN CITED.

Richard Norton's Corps Receive Second Honor from French Government

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The American Red Cross has again been honored by the French military authorities. Richard Norton's corps, known officially as Section Sanitaire Américaine No. 7, has received citation for work done at Verdun during the recent French attack on Pepper Hill. The first citation of Norton's corps was obtained last June.

This gives the corps the right to paint the War Cross on its ambulances. Richard Norton has been in command of Section 7 since the beginning of the war, and has rendered conspicuous service on all parts of the front. Until recently Section 7 was known as the American volunteer motor ambulance corps. Three ambulance convoys now bear the insignia of the American Red Cross. It is expected the fourth will shortly leave for the front, as soon as the complement of men has been sent from the United States by Eliot Norton, 2 Rector Street, New York.

FOILED BERNSTORFF, SAY MORGAN MEN

W. J. Burns and Martin Egan Plead Justification for Appropriating Seymour Letters.

CHARGE "MONSTROUS PLOT"

To Enable German Ambassador to Scrutinize Confidential Orders from the Allies.

William J. Burns and Martin Egan, publicity agent for J. P. Morgan & Co., whose trial began yesterday in Special Sessions on charges that they had illegally taken, copied, and published private papers belonging to Seymour & Seymour, lawyers, whose office in the Equitable Building was entered by Burns detectives, acknowledged most of the accusations, but pleaded that they had been justified in their acts because "the shabby and paltry enterprise of the Seymour & Seymour outfit was only the outgrowth and remnant of a monstrous plot" by which Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had been enabled to keep informed of the confidential relations between the Morgan house and the French and British Governments, for which the bankers were fiscal agents.

Counsel for the men included John Lindsay, De Lancey Nicoll and Francis Wellman, and the lawyers moved at once for a dismissal of the charges on the ground that there were not sufficient facts in the complaint to constitute a crime under the statute. In support of this Mr. Nicoll submitted a brief outlining the defense of justification. In part it read:

"It will be shown by the evidence to be introduced on the part of the defendants that the shabby and paltry enterprise of the Seymour & Seymour outfit was only the outgrowth and remnant of a monstrous plot which preceded it, by which one of the belligerent nations now engaged in the greatest and most sanguinary war known to mankind was to profit at the expense of its enemies," and other war supplies, the brief continued:

"In the Fall of 1915 a faithless employe of the Morgan firm, intent upon personal profit, entered into a compact with a lawyer practicing at the seat of Government by which inside information concerning the firm's business on behalf of the English and French Governments, including the character and extent of their requirements, and the details in that connection, was to be imparted to the lawyer, who, curiously enough, happened to be not only counsel for the German Government in a litigation then and still pending, but a personal friend and fellow club member of the German Ambassador.

"Pursuant to this unholy confederacy the Washington lawyer received from his co-conspirator, as he himself had admited 'by word of mouth or sending memorandums to Washington,' a fund of illegitimate knowledge amply sufficient to apprise the German Embassy of the concerns with whom the Morgan firm had placed orders, the time, approximately, of deliveries and also the date of the probable shipments.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that this was the period during which certain manufacturers of munitions encountered unusual and unexpected difficulties; strikes occurred, machinery operated badly, and there were numerous mysterious explosions. This disquieting condition of affairs continued until the close of 1915 or the beginning of 1916, when the German Ambassador is popularly credited with having prophesied a cessation, or at least a suspension, of the disturbances; and, strangely enough, they came to an abrupt termination about that time.

"But a new and more sordid receptacle was at once substituted for the 'advance information.'

"A man belonging to Cleveland, Ohio, suddenly appeared in New York, by chance the brother-in-law of another close friend of the German Ambassador, to join the great army of war munition brokers. To him the Washington lawyer, his own interests in the matter ceasing, thereupon diverted his supply of secret and confidential information, and presently, the cotton linter business coming up, the Seymour & Seymour crew under the leadership of Phillips, the new man's former coadventurer in the aviation field, are found to be in touch with him, and the Humboldt Fibre Company correspondence then comes into being."

Although the affidavit was not more specific, it was recalled that a previous investigation in the course of which Samuel Paul, the Morgan employe, made a confession to District Attorney Swann, had disclosed the names of Carlos E. Moore, President of the Import and Export Company; O. B. Phillips, who had desk room in the office of Seymour & Seymour, and apparently was well versed in the munition situation, and John Clifton, a lawyer of Washington.

At that time Paul admitted that he had entered into negotiations with Clifton, who afterward turned him over to Moore. Clifton and Moore both explained their part in the affair to Mr. Swann, asserting that they had supposed Paul had a right to dispose of the information he had given them. Moore, it was disclosed then, is a brother-in-law of Archibald White, an intimate friend of Count von Bernstorff, and he acknowledged having seen White on several occasions when he was in receipt of information from Paul, but he denied to the District Attorney that he had imparted this information to White, and was indignant when it was suggested that by this channel some of the information might have reached the German Ambassador. Mr. Clifton explained his interest in Moore by saying they were old friends and the lawyer was a Director in a company of which Moore was President.

Paul on the witness stand yesterday denied he had intended to divulge information prejudicial to the interests of the firm. He admitted Clifton had told him that if any money was realized as a result of information furnished he would be well paid.

Justices Collins, Garvin, and Freschi do not sit in New York again until Friday, and the case was adjourned until 11 o'clock on that day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—"I know nothing whatever about any such thing as that."

This statement was made tonight by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when asked if he had received any information through a "leak" in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. He added that if any Washington lawyers had received any information from an employe of that house, such information had never reached the Embassy.

EXPLOSION VICTIMS AIDED.

Mayor Testifies 1,000 in East London Have Received Help.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The inquest over the victims of last Friday night's explosion was opened today in East London. The Mayor of the borough testified that homeless persons, numbering 1,000, had now been provided with temporary shelter, and that the Government departments and local authorities were prepared to do their utmost to relieve the distress. He had received a message from the King and the Queen expressing profound sympathy.

A representative of the Ministry of Munitions announced that all proper claims for injury or damage would be met by the Ministry. The inquest thereupon was adjourned for a fortnight.

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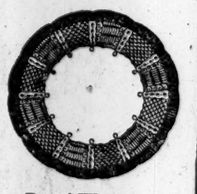

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ROCKEFELLER PLAN APPROVED; ASSAILED

Educators Disagree as to the Wisdom of General Education Board's Proposals.

SOME FORESEE PERIL IN IT

Willcox Indorses Movement, and Mgr. Lavelle Expects Good—Dr. Ettinger Sounds Warning.

The plan of the Rockefeller General Education Board to establish a school at Teachers College, Columbia University, with the aim of the "modernization" of school curricula, has aroused widespread discussion, and the division of opinion among educators as to the merits and wisdom of the plan becomes more certain each day. This was illustrated yesterday by the divergent opinions of two educators, each widely known in his field. One is Dr. William L. Ettinger, Associate City Superintendent of Schools in charge of vocational education. The other is Dr. Bruce R. Payne, President of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., the only institution of its kind in the South and one of the two largest in the country.

Dr. Ettinger said:

"As I conceive the proposed experiment, every condition will be provided for a favorable result—in physical equipment, in teachers and in selected pupils. Under such conditions one may expect a well-equipped group of pupils to be produced. But the question is, 'What does it prove?' Take the other side of the question. We have never had an experiment along those lines with the classic subjects—with particular special preparation in advance for the test, with money behind it and with the selected pupil material. If there was such an experiment with Latin and Greek in the curriculum, there is no doubt that the ultimate result would be startling—as it will be in this experiment—and no doubt the pupil groups would be very efficient. Equally, conclusions so reached in favor of the so-called classic course could not be accepted on the face of their findings. An independent criterion would be needed.

People Should Have Voice.

"I approve of THE TIMES editorial that the adoption or acceptance of any conclusions so reached should not be made hastily. In making any changes I think we should not disregard the experience of the race—that is, those things educationally which have contributed to our progress in the past.

"I think, furthermore, that any changes in our educational system should arise from the consciousness of the people and not from any group specially organized and financed with certain aims in view. No group of men should be given authority to say what shall be taken and what shall not be taken. Let those of a group say, 'We have found this to be true; if you find it to be good take it; if not, leave it alone.'"

Dr. Payne said:

"I will divide what I have to say into four propositions:

"First—When the report of the experiment is made the course of study will not be found to be very different from that now in use in the public schools. Not one hundredth of 1 per cent. of the total public school enrollment in this country is taught Greek now, and Latin is not required of more than 2 per cent. of the total enrollment of our public schools.

"Second—I think that an experimental school, such as is proposed, is a tremendously valuable thing for education. We have experiment stations in other branches, as in the land grant colleges, for instance. They have proved of great value. Why not an experiment station in this most important branch of education? The needs of the world are changing. T[illegible] we have reason to suppose that the needs in courses of study should change also.

"Third—We must look to private funds for conduct of the experiment, and not to public school agencies. I speak as a public school man—that is, from experience. The public will not furnish the money. Another consideration under this head is that the public will not permit their children to be experimented with. The average parents of the public school child do not want any new ideas tried out on their children. It is necessary that the group for the experiment be selected, that is, from parents who volunteer their children.

Public Schools Independent.

"Fourth.—No conclusions reached can be forced on the public school system. The findings will be accepted or refused, according as their merits or advantages appear to different educational bodies having them consideration. In my experience in the adoption by the public of new ideas in education the difficulty will be in getting even a small number to try out the conclusions to be derived from the experiment."

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, expressed himself in favor of the experiment, writing out his opinion as follows:

"The subject matter of education is liable to be always a question for discussion. Experiment is the only means whereby we can learn for certain what branches are most useful. It seems to me much of what is now proposed as new has been in vogue for quite a while—ever since elective studies were introduced.

"The effort to make education constantly more practical, does not necessarily involve any diminution of its potential spiritual character."

The following letter was received from William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education:

"I am greatly surprised at the attitude assumed by THE TIMES in yesterday's editorial toward the education experiment which the General Education Board proposes to make at Teacher's College. Are the curriculum and methods of our schools so perfect that no effort to improve them is to be tolerated? Are the frequent criticisms that the schools do not satisfactorily prepare children for life to be brushed aside as impertinent and sacrilegious, while we cling to traditions inherited from conditions far different from those which we face today? The Board of Education will, I am sure, gladly welcome any experiment which promises help in the improvement of our public schools.

"Nothing is more urgently needed than intelligent, well considered but courageous revision of the subjects taught and the methods of teaching them. The curriculum has become congested until I often wish that we could wipe the slate clean and deliberately consider what we should teach and how we should teach it, if we were to forget all of the old traditions and construct a new school system from the ground up to best meet modern conditions and needs.

"It may that we shall find, one of these days, that in teaching thoroughly those subjects which are intimately related to the practical needs and duties of real life, we can not only fit our children better for efficient and intelligent citizenship, but accomplish this result without any loss in the development of culture and character. By all means let us welcome the experiment and keep open minds for the consideration of its results."

'WARPED' EDUCATION FEARED.

Dartmouth Official Points to That as Rockefeller Plan Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 22.—Homer Eaton Keyes, member of the Board of Administration and Business Director of Dartmouth College, made the following statement today in regard to the Rockefeller Foundation movement for reorganization of the American educational system:

"To reach a just estimate of the value of the proposed experimnt of the General Education Board will be difficult enough even after the experiment has been for some time in operation. A judgment based only on newspaper reports of a plan still in the nebulous stage can be worth very little even as news.

"The American tendency is to try out political and educational panaceas on so large a scale that a generation or more after suffers before the bad results can be eliminated and the good have opportunity to become effective.

"It is fair to assume that the plan of the General Education Board is to investigate through actual tests the validity of certain theories and to keep its field of observation as limited as the scope of the investigation will allow. The fact that work can be done under private auspices without upsetting or at all disarranging the present machinery of public education commends the method.

"The end of public education is of course citizenship. Something every man owes to the economic development of the Commonwealth. In paying that debt he will himself gain materially, and he should be trained accordingly in the line of his best ability. To this extent education must be individualized or vocationalized.

"The two terms here mean much the same thing. But there are things which a man owes to the State as an organization of human beings more or less like himself that cannot be expressed in terms of economic values. These spiritual aspects of citizenship are perhaps the most important. Their foundation lies in general training, as far as possible removed from vocational considerations. To emphasize one aspect at the expense of the other is to warp the educational process.

"To me the most interesting part of the proposed undertaking of the General Education Board will be the means employed to prevent the warping."

Noncommittal at Johns Hopkins.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—Members of the Faculty of Johns Hopkins University expressed deep interest in the plan of the General Education Board for the reform of the public school curricula.

Dr. Ira Remsen, former President and now President Emeritus, said:

"All I know of the plan is the extracts which have been published in the newspapers. I have read these with interest, and have given them study. But I would not like to form a conclusion or express a view until I know more about the subject. For this reason I am awaiting with interest the visit to Baltimore of Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education of New York, who lectures here Friday night. I am sure that I can learn much of the plan from Dr. Finley, and I will then be ready to express a view."

Dr. Edward F. Buchner, Professor of Education and in charge of the Johns Hopkins University Summer courses for teachers, said tonight he had had no time to study the plan. He added:

"However, two things stand out. The first that the General Educational Board in the past has shown wise and careful management. The other is that, as this is an experiment, it should be treated as all other experiments—that is, guard its control very carefully."

Welcomes "Honest Experiments."

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22.—The Rev. William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, said to-night:

"The proposed school of the General Education Board should be welcomed both by those who approve and by those who condemn the ideas behind it. Let truth and error grapple, said Wilton. Honest experimentation is necessary, and America is large enough for many kinds of schools.

"But, as in all reforms, the pendulum may swing too far and established values be ignored."

WHITMAN PROMOTES SHEARN

Designates Justice to Appellate Division in Place of McLaughlin.

Governor Whitman, who is in New York, announced yesterday that he had designated Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn to the Appellate Division of the First Department to fill the vacancy left by the levation of Justice Chester B. McLaughlin to the Court of Appeals. The appointment leaves a vacancy in the Supreme Court which the Governor said he would fill later.

J. W. OSBORNE SEEN AS WIZARD PENMAN

Witness in the Safford Trial Credits Him with Writing Four Distinct Hands.

FINDS WAX HAS LIKE GIFT

Prosecution Harries Hamilton About "Cleopatra's Secret," Medical Preparation He Once Sold.

The list of accomplishments with which witnesses have credited James W. Osborne, the lawyer, who Rae Tanzer charges won her affection under the name of Oliver Osborne, was increased by one yesterday by Albert J. Hamilton, handwriting expert, who described himself as an "investigator of crime." Mr. Hamilton went on the witness stand for the defense in the trial of Franklin D. Safford, the former Plainfield hotel clerk, who is charged before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court with having committed perjury in swearing that it was James W. Osborne who went to the Plainfield hotel with Rae Tanzer on Oct. 18, 1914. William Rand, Jr., the special prosecutor, cross-examined him.

"Do you mean to say that James W. Osborne had two separate and distinct handwritings?" asked Mr. Rand, flourishing a letter Mr. Osborne had written from Providence to his wife and one of the letters "Oliver Osborne" had sent to Rae Tanzer.

"I found he had four," came the unexpected reply.

"He had more than that," continued the witness, in reply to another question. "He could blend one with the other."

"Do you mean to tell these twelve men in the jury box that James W. Osborne had four handwritings, any one of which he can turn on and off at will?" asked Mr. Rand.

"At least, that is all I know of," answered Mr. Hamilton.

Hamilton testified that in his opinion the Tanzer letters and the registration slip of the hotel were both penned by James W. Osborne.

Just before noon the jury became so interested over a handwriting discussion among themselves that Judge Hand had to call back their attention to the testimony being given. The witness said he had observed that Wax on the stand had changed his handwriting.

"Do you mean that as long as subject matter he knew was dictated to him he wrote like 'Oliver Osborne' and that when material not familiar to him was dictated he reverted to more natural methods?" Judge Hand asked.

"That's exactly it," said Hamilton, and he added that a clever forger could write with a mental model before him.

Cross examination proved a trying period for the defense's witness. Mr. Rand asked him questions as to the writings in the case and it was evident that the expert feared being led into a trap. Mr. Rand wanted to know whether James W. Osborne, in the Stielow case, had not tried to discredit him (the witness,) and Mr. Hamilton admitted Mr. Osborne had sought to impeach him. He was asked whether Mr. Osborne had not, in summing up in the Senator Allds inquiry, called him a "perjurer."

"I was not present," said the witness. Later it was brought out that he had volunteered his services in the present case.

Mr. Rand then produced a pamphlet, "That Man from Auburn," in which, in words of fulsome praise, it was set forth that Mr. Hamilton was qualified to give expert advice upon twenty-three subjects, which were specified by name, and "several others," which were not named. As Mr. Rand went galloping through the list, to the evident enjoyment of the jury, Mr. Slade interposed an objection.

Mr. Hamilton made this explanation. He said that many years ago he had had a pamphlet printed, but that two other men had compiled most of the things contained in the one Mr. Rand had in his hand. Its chief purpose, he said, was to be brought into court by cross-examiners and to be used as it was being used today. Then Mr. Rand delved into Mr. Hamilton's affairs when, years ago, he kept a drug store. He produced another pamphlet, which advertised Hamilton remedies as good for many of the ills of life. The prosecutor asked Mr. Hamilton about each one. Interest centred chiefly in "Cleopatra's Secret."

"What was Cleopatra's secret?" asked Mr. Rand, while the jury and spectators grinned.

Mr. Rand repeated in a pleading tone: "Now, what is Cleopatra's secret? Will you confide to us?" Mr. Hamilton apparently saw no humor in the situation. He said he did not remember what the "secret" was.

Under redirect examination, the witness said any clever forger could have done as Wax had done in writing from dictation in a courtroom.

It is probable that the defense will finish its presentation of the case today.

TRICING VICTIMS ON TRIAL.

Five Enlisted Men Up on Charges of Insubordination.

The five enlisted men of the Second New York Field Artillery, who on Jan. 9 last were lashed to the wheels of gun carriages on the drill floor of their armory in the Bronx, were put on trial for insubordination at Fort Hamilton yesterday. All had been subjected to the "spreadeagle" form of punishment for the infliction of which Captain Wilbur T. Wright and First Lieutenant Frank A. Spencer of the regiment will be placed on trial at Fort Totten some time the latter part of this week. They are Max Kellerman, Earl Pingree, Ralph E. Pingree, Edward A. St. George, and John A. Foley. The President of the courtmartial is Major H. J. Hatch, and the Judge Advocate is First Lieutenant Alfred E. Larabee, both of the Coast Artillery.

Lieutenant Spencer was one of the first witnesses called. He testified that the men had been ordered in the regular order of their military duties to clean up certain parts of the armory and that each of the five had refused to obey that order. He said they gave as an excuse that they had had nothing to eat, although they had previously been taken to the regimental armory and food offered them, but they had refused it. Lieutenant Spencer was not questioned concerning the kind of punishment ordered as a result of the alleged insubordination.

Kellerman testified that neither he nor any of the other prisoners had refused to obey any order to work. He maintained that he never at any time said he would not work unless he was first provided with a meal, although he added that for twenty-four hours neither he nor any of the other prisoners had food.

Earl Pingree and St. George told substantially the same story.

On the other hand Sergeant Wessel and Private Harold Green, who was one of the guards who helped lash the men to the wheel, testified that the men had refused to work and that this was the reason Lieutenant Spencer took the action he did.

The trial will be continued today.

BANDITS KILL A MARINE.

American Forces in Another Clash in Santo Domingo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary Daniels today announced the receipt of a dispatch from Santo Domingo stating that Private Gus R. Olson, a Texan, was killed, and Corporal George Wilson, Jr., of Indiana both members of the Marine Corps, was shot in the neck and wounded in an engagement with bandits in the Dominican Republic on Saturday. They were members of the marine party sent after the bandits who recently killed an officer of the Marine Corps which landed at Macoris to suppress a riot.

No reference was made to native casualties, although they are believed to have been heavy.

SANTO DOMINGO HAS FAITH.

Believes We Will Establish Order and Retire, Says Carvajal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—President Carvajal of Santo Domingo in an interview today spoke optimistically regarding American military occupation, declaring his belief that it would have no other object than did the second occupation of Cuba, and that the result would be good.

Asked if he thought American intervention would last long in his country, Dr. Carvajal replied:

"I do not think it will be changed at once, because the very establishment of a foreign Government has made the situation more perilous and complex; but I believe there will be established in the end a free and independent national Government. Spanish America would not permit it otherwise, nor could the American people consent that in their name there should be committed injustices which would dishonor any nation and which would arouse rancor among the sister peoples of Spanish America, asphyxiate the aspirations of brotherhood and commerce, which is stated so emphatically by the United States as being desired. Neither do I believe that the Dominican people, who are fiery and fighters, could consent to what for an indefinite period would be slavery.

"The impressions I bring from the United States are grounds for optimism. Politicians there are being convinced that if the Dominican people refuse to be subjugated it is a sign of character and love for liberty which merits respect, and is a sign that, with sufficient financial resources, their Government can be organized without demanding that they in any way yield their sovereignty and national decorum. I am convinced that American intervention in Santo Domingo can have no other purpose and no other result than did the second intervention in Cuba."

Dr. Carvajal declared his intention of attending the sessions of the Institute of International Law and then going to Santiago de Cuba, where he resided many years and where his family awaits him. He expects to reside there until affairs in his country are in better condition.

RABBI LECTURES ON JESUS.

Dr. Enelow Begins Course on His Relation to the Jews.

A series of Monday morning lectures on "The Relation of Jesus to the Jews" was begun yesterday at the Temple Emanu-El by Dr. H. G. Enelow, a rabbi of the temple. Dr. Enelow confined his first talk chiefly to an argument for the propriety and importance of considerations of Jesus by Jews, and also took opportunity to criticise treatments of Jesus by Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, George Moore, and others as "inaccurate." The speaker described these writers as "brilliant," but said that they did not know enough about Jesus' relation to the Jews to fit them for the instruction of others. Jewish interest in Jesus should be aroused, the speaker said, by the fact that Jesus was a Jew.

"It must mean something to the Jews," he said, "that a Jew should have had such incalculable influence in the religious life of the human race. Whether Jesus was original or not, whether he was right or wrong, the fact of his influence and the fact that he was a Jew cannot be ignored. Modern Jews cannot shut themselves in the silence of the centuries. What do we think of Jesus? Be our answer to the question what it may, we ought to formulate an answer. The object of this lecture course is to make some contribution to those who want to make an intelligent answer to the question."

The audience, which included some non-Jews, filled the lecture room. Dr. Enelow will speak next Monday morning on "The Jewish Heritage of Jesus."

To File Briefs in News Suit Monday.

Counsel for both sides in the suit of The Associated Press against the International News Service for a temporary injunction restraining the latter from using The Associated's news will file their briefs in the case Monday. Affidavits in rebuttal of the International's arguments will be filed today, according to a statement yesterday by F. B. Jennings, counsel for the plaintiff.

A New Industrial City

MANUFACTURERS

CONSULT

with those who already have located their industrial plants on the Degnon Terminal before seeing us or deciding upon some other less meritorious location. The trip to the Hunterspoint Avenue station of the Queensboro Subway can be made, from the Grand Central Station, in four minutes. Don't get further away than this from the "Heart of New York."

For Illustrated Booklet
Write Queens Subway Building, Long Island City.
Phone Hunterspoint 4500.

DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

The World's Business.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday. 10c, $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Today, the

Final Clearance Sale of Women's Evening Wraps

Consisting of our entire stock of women's high-grade wraps, developed in the most fashionable materials, trimmed with fur.

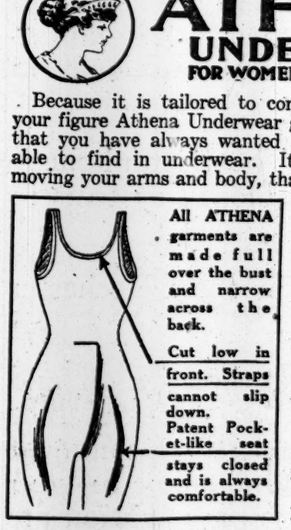
25 Wraps that were $125 to $195
Reduced to $62.50

17 Wraps that were $75 to $110
Reduced to $45

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ATHENA UNDERWEAR
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Because it is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure Athena Underwear gives you the comfort that you have always wanted and never have been able to find in underwear. It affords freedom, in moving your arms and body, that you will enjoy.



All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back.
Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down.
Patent Pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

When you put on a suit of ATHENA Underwear you will find to your delight that it fits you exactly, without being stretched at any point and with no loose fabric to wrinkle under the corset.

Select your exact size in buying ATHENA Underwear. It is cut to your measure.

It has taken many years to bring ATHENA to its present perfected state. You will realize when you put it on that it is exactly right in every detail.

PRICES:

For Women—Vests and Tights 60c to $2.00
For Women—Union Suits...$1.15 to $4.25

Athena is sold only at Saks in New York

Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Makers.

Supreme Value

in silk hose is determined not only by beauty of texture and shapeliness, but also by durability. In that important feature

PHOENIX SILK HOSE

stands pre-eminent. It is so serviceable that to wear it daily is true economy.

Women's Silk Hose—*80c, $1.05, $1.50 and $2*
Women's Lisle Hose, *55c*

Men's Silk Hose—*55c, 80c, $1.05 and $1.50*
Men's Lisle Hose, *30c*

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

To make room for Spring Importations—all Winter Apparel is now arranged into small groups—for prompt selection—*at mere fractions of original prices.*

$95 to $175 Gowns—at $65 & $85
For street—afternoon and evening wear.

$125 to $225 Wraps—at $65 & $95
Handsome Fur-trimmed styles; for formal and informal occasions.

$75 to $145 Suits—at $38 & $58
For street and afternoon wear.

$95 to $165 Coats—at $55 & $75
Of richest materials; luxuriously trimmed with fur.

$12 to $18 Blouses—at $7
Special groups, to close.

$15 to $25 Hats—at $5
Remaining Winter styles.

Fashionable Fur Coats
at $95—$185—$375—$550—$750—$950 upwards.
Formerly $195 to $1750.
Of Kolinsky, Broadtail, Hudson Seal, Caracul and Mole.

Fur Coatees and Shoulder Capes
at $75—$95—$375. Formerly $195 to $525.

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue 34th Street

For a limited period the
DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEPT.
Will Make to Order Copies of Exclusive Models
in Gowns and Suits
At the Following Special Prices

Tailored Suits, in various materials..... 75.00
Street Gowns of Serge..... 65.00
Afternoon Gowns of Satin and Chiffon combined..... 75.00
Evening Gowns..... 85.00

The remaining stock of Model Gowns and Suits at unusually low prices.

Du Barry
392 Fifth Avenue
Corner 36th Street
2d Floor—Take Elevator

2 DAYS MORE

Through the Courtesy of Our Landlord We Have Secured An Extension

An Opportunity You Will Never Get Again

650 Coats and Dresses
Your Choice
10.00

You can select any Coat or Dress in stock at this price. All must be sold, because tomorrow night we must close our Women's Apparel Department.

Coats were formerly to $35.00
Dresses were formerly to $39.50

Coats are Velour, Duvetyn and Broadcloth; many are fur trimmed and lined throughout and interlined. Dresses are Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Dance Frocks of Georgette Crepe, Crepe Meteor, Taffeta Silk, Crepe de Chine and combinations.

All Sales Final — No Credit

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Next to the Corner
SIXTH AVE. HESTON STREET

Well—Here's the Annual Sale of

Commercial Stationery and Office Supplies

An Always Eagerly Awaited Event. Buy Liberally—It's Well Worth Your While.

Business and professional men will find in Greenhut's Annual Sale of Stationery a source of profitable expenditure, even if purchases are made with a view to supplying their needs for many months to come.

Quantities are immense; the values excellent. Sale Begins This Morning:

Stenographers' Note Books—each containing about 70 leaves of pencil paper; regularly 45c doz. Special, doz... 29c

Invoice Books—various thicknesses; heavy manila pages; marble covered board or heavy canvas bound; leather corners; lie flat when filled; each 79c to $2.25

Office Letter Files—(as illustrated) box style; indexed A to Z; regularly 29c; ea.. 19c

Dandy Ink Eradicator—quality guaranteed; regularly 20c set.. 12c

Circular Typewriter Erasers—Faber's and other reliable makes; regularly 50c dozen... 33c

19c

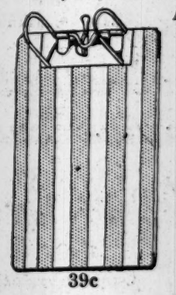
Desk Pads—19x24 inches; heavy board with leather corners; blue blotter; usually 50c; each..... 39c

Stiff Cover Note Books—200 pages smooth white paper; horizontal ruling; regularly 15c; each..... 10c

Writing Pads—letter size; ruled white paper for pencil or ink; regularly 9c; at..... 5c

Blotting Paper—19x24 inches; robin egg blue, with mosaic pattern or heavy quality Nile green; regularly doz., 55c; at, doz..... 44c

Board Arch Files—made of contrasting strips of glued wood; 2 post metal arch; egularly 50c; each..... 39c



39c

Adjustable Telephone Pad Holder—nickel plated; attaches to phone; complete with roll of paper; regularly 25c; at 19c

Manila Pay Envelopes—substantial weight; 1,000, at..... 69c

Oak Filing Cabinet—size 3x5 inches; hinged top; holds about 200 cards and index; regularly 25c; at..... 19c

Cards—3x5 inches; white stock; horizontally ruled; regularly 90c per 1,000; at, per 1,000..... 69c

Esterbrook's No. 048 Falcon Pens—one of the most popular; gross..... 59c

Pens—American made; Falcon; round or stub points; gross..... 46c

Gum Tape Machines—(as illustrated) rolls adjust from ¾ inch to 3 inches; cut and moisten the tape; 1 roll of 1 inch tape; free with each machine; at 69c

69c

Carbon Paper—letter and legal size; black, blue or purple; box..... 39c

69c

Typewriter Paper—fine quality bond; substantial weight; ream to a box; regularly $1; at, ream..... 69c

Light Weight Typewriter Paper—excellent for manifolding or second sheets; regularly, ream, 39c; at..... 27c

Lead Pencils—rubber tipped and smooth writing; regularly 35c dozen..... 25c

"Mongol," Velvet and "Mikado" Pencils—grades 1 to 4; regularly 55c doz.; at, dozen..... 39c

Filing Trays—for 3x5 inch cards; made of heavy fibre boards; cloth tape binding; with guide rod and metal follow up block; holds 1,000 cards; regularly 85c; at..... 59c

39c

COMMERCIAL BOOKS in a Variety of Bindings, Rulings and Thicknesses SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single S&H Stamps Afternoons. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

J. L. RIKER'S ESTATE VALUED AT $7,000,000

Securities Have Greatly Increased in Value Since Decedent's Death in 1909.

CHILDREN GET THE BULK

2,832 Shares of du Pont Common More Than Doubled In Value.

John Lawrence Riker, who founded the chemical firm of J. L. & D. S. Riker, and died at the age of 79 on July 6, 1909, left an estate appraised yesterday at $6,985,929. The bulk of the estate at the date of Mr. Riker's death consisted of stocks and bonds valued at $5,648,701, which have increased greatly in value since. He had 1,869 shares of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, then appraised at $160,744, which are now worth about $200,000, while 2,832 shares of common stock, worth $275,241 in 1911, have now more than doubled in value. Increases in other securities make Mr. Riker's present estate considerably more than $7,000,000.

The will left the following sums to sons: John R., Jr., $723,988; Samuel R., Jr., $768,498, and Charles L. Riker, $785,061. These bequests went to daughters: Margaret R. Haskell, $752,565; Lavinia R. Strong, $760,844; Margaret J. Riker, $793,418, and Martha R. Proctor, $775,540. Mr. Riker gave $5,000 each to his sons-in-law, J. Amory Haskell, James R. Strong, James H. Proctor, and Henry I. Riker. His daughters-in-law also got the same bequest.

Mr. Riker owned real estate worth $493,973, the most valuable parcel being 19 West Fifty-seventh Street, appraised at $300,000. He had $286,048 in cash and paintings worth $33,700. Abong them were a Corot, believed by Roland F. Knoedler, the appraiser, to be a study, "although it does not look genuine," $1,000; a Van Marcke, $3,500; a Daubigny, $7,500; a Schreyer, $2,000, and one by Fromentin, $1,500. His library, appraised at $1,662, included "Mrs. E. Willard—Her Pupils," by Mrs. Russell Sage, valued at 50 cents. He had a claim of $15,000 against his son-in-law, James R. Strong, for a loan.

Mr. Riker's largest holdings of bonds were $560,000 du Pont Powder 5s, worth $650,451, and $170,000 du Pont 6½s, valued at $519,198.

The largest stock holdings, other than the du Pont shares, were:

Stock.		Value.
3,124	New Jersey Zinc	$1,186,620
1,611	Consolidated Gas	223,929
150	Continental Fire Insurance	251,000
600	Fidelity & Casualty	270,000
807	Mohoning Gas	129,735
1,200	New York Tanning	120,000
825	New Haven Railroad	141,178
1,698	Panhandle Railroad	110,895
612	Second National Bank	229,500
2,213	United Shoe Machinery Co.	136,376

Mr. Riker's membership in the New York Coffee Exchange was valued at $1,521. One of the assets was 87,454 ounces of quinine sold for $9,206.

Gardner Wetherbee Left $1,080,495

The estate of Gardner Wetherbee, member of Hawk & Wetherbee, proprietors of the Hotel Manhattan, who died March 24 last, was appraised yesterday at $1,080,495. The bulk of the estate was in stocks, alued at $1,015,753. He had 55 Hawk & Wetherbee bonds, worth $55,000, and 812 shares of stock, appraised at $7,488. Mr. Wetherbee divided his estate between his daughters, Alice, the Countess Rudolphe Festetics de Tolna, and Mrs. Grace Darling Wetherbee Coolidge.

Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags and in 2 and 5 lb. cartons

Home-made candy! Be sure to—

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

Rochester Plant No. 1. Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.

Yawman and Erbe stand for the highest development in office efficiency

The makers of Y. & E. Filing Equipment dictate to The Dictaphone.

Pioneers and leaders in modern office organization, creators of standardized filing equipment and systems, the men behind the Y. & E. trade-mark, personify better business in their product and in their practice.

Conducting their own offices under ideal conditions of business efficiency, they are ever alert to demonstrate in their own organization the value of every good thing that makes for a more economical and sound basis of business.

They were quick to realize the value of The Dictaphone—they saw its wonderful advantages over old-fashioned systems in handling correspondence.

Today they dictate to The Dictaphone in their Rochester and New York offices.

When a concern like Yawman & Erbe, authorities on and specialists in office efficiency, demonstrate the value of The Dictaphone, on their own correspondence—further comment would seem to be needless as to its value as a vital factor in your orgnization. The Dictaphone experts on office organization are ready to show you the *how* and the *why* of The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail.
The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street
Please send me particulars.

Name.....

Address.....

Address personally Mr.....

If you want to know what President Wilson thinks and what he purposes to do about—

The Great War.
The Commercial War to follow.
Our present and future relations with Germany, France and England.
Votes *of* Women.!
Loaded-Dice Business.
Campaign Funds.
Food Gamblers.
"Corrupt Practices" and Courts of Law versus Courts of Justice.

George Creel Tells
He told George Creel

THIS is practically the first time that a President of the United States has taken such pains to make his motives and attitude clear to *all* his nation.

George Creel gives repeatedly the President's spoken words, but he does more than this. He makes exceeding plain his opinions, thoughts and convictions.

You know how far you'd go for the privilege of sitting down with the President and listening while he told you just how things looked to him.

George Creel gives you that chance.

You get a close, intimate picture of the man. It is as if you, yourself, had heard him declare his right to change his mind with changing conditions or say,

"A man cannot worship God and love his neighbor on an empty stomach."

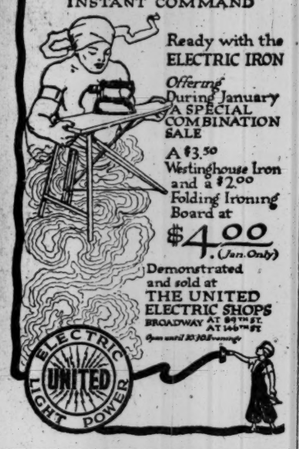
Read Everybody's

FEBRUARY NUMBER OUT TODAY

On no account overlook "The Confessions of a War Correspondent," and Mary Roberts Rinehart's new serial.

All newsstands — Fifteen cents

UNITED SERVICE
Like the Genie of Aladdin
RESPONDS TO YOUR INSTANT COMMAND



Ready with the ELECTRIC IRON
Offering During January A SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE
A $3.50 Westinghouse Iron and a $2.00 Folding Ironing Board at
$4.00 (Jan. Only)
Demonstrated and sold at
THE UNITED ELECTRIC SHOPS
BROADWAY AT 46TH ST.
Open until 10 P.M. Evenings

I can enjoy myself again since Resinol Soap cleared my skin

When my complexion was red, rough and unattractive, I was so *ashamed* that I never had any fun. I imagined that people avoided me—perhaps that *did!* But the regular use of Resinol Soap—with a little Resinol Ointment just at first—has helped to make my skin clear and healthy again. I *wish* you'd try it!

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples of each, free, write to Dept. 9-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

"The Further Side of Silence," by Sir Hugh Clifford (now Governor of the Gold Coast), is making its way. A letter from Stewart Edward White says:

"I read it with the utmost pleasure and am now engaged in passing it round among my friends. . . . It is exceedingly difficult to retain a reader's attention when dealing entirely with native peoples unalloyed by making Europeans the leading characters, but Sir Hugh has done this successfully."

Conducted by Doubleday, Page & Company

Typewriter Accountant (Female)
Elliott Fisher Machine
Temporary Service
Fifty Cents per hour.
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to JANUARY 31 AT 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Tabulation 7, Arithmetic 3. Minimum age 18 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PLATTSBURG
MADE WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE.
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

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BY
S. J. Woolf
January 22—February 3
Ralston Galleries
567 Fifth Avenue.

WANTED
A man who knows shop practice and machine design, 24 to 27 years old, as Sales Correspondent. Man who has technical education preferred. Selling experience not necessary. Send school training, two years' experience record and photograph. Salary $100 per month to start. Big opportunity for training and advancement. Interview will be granted at a hotel in New York.
HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., Newark, N. J.

AMERICAN DRAMA SEEN IN PANORAMA

Notable Matinee of Scenes from Seven Old Plays Given at the Republic.

THE RECORD OF A CENTURY

"Fashion," "Shore Acres," and "The Texas Steer" Enjoyable for Themselves and Not Merely as Curios.

A century of American drama—the plays of ten and twenty years ago as well as those our grandfathers and great-grandfathers went to see—passed in review before the vastly entertained audience assembled yesterday afternoon at the Republic Theatre. There, under the auspices of the Drama League and under the direction of Arthur Hopkins and Robert E. Jones, some seven scenes were played from seven plays. The program began with a bit from the comedy Royall Taylor wrote under the inspiration of having seen "A School for Scandal" played at the old John Street Theatre on a night when General Washington sat in the stage box. It ended with the climax of "The Girl with the Green Eyes," the play on jealousy which Clyde Fitch wrote for the unhappy Clara Bloodgood. If there was no sign of Uncle Tom and Little Eva, if Colonel Sellers was not in evidence, nor Rip Van Winkle, nor "Shenandoah," nor any of the pieces Lotta used to play, it was simply for lack of room in a program that managed as it was to run until nearly 6.

All of these were interesting as curios nor was the most recent of all the plays by any means lacking in archaeological interest. But some were entertaining in the way their authors contemplated—notably "Fashion," "Shore Acres," and "The Texas Steer." Certainly "The Texas Steer," with Tim Murphy in his original rôle as Brander, was as funny as ever. Certainly the pathos of "Shore Acres," with James Lackaye admirable in James Herne's rôle was as appealing as ever. And the first act of "Fashion" left yesterday's audience eager to see all of this satirical comedy which Anna Cora Mowatt wrote back in the forties. She was only 24 when it was first presented in New York and had not yet won distinction as an actress, though she was later to hear the English reviewers hail her as "the most faultless of genteel comedians," and hail "Fashion" as the first American play worthy of performance in London, as evidence indeed that the seeds of dramatic art scattered on American soil "had fructified and were now bearing fruit."

"Fashion" makes fun of the social and cultural parvenus who convulsed the author of "Martin Chuzzlewit." It is an unfailing source of comedy. You will find it in "Shirley Kaye" and in "Mrs. Bumpsted Leigh," and directly or indirectly William Hodge takes a leaf out of "Fashion" whenever he needs a play. Mrs. Fiske should play Mrs. Tiffany in the revival, if ever one is made, but Edwin Nicander, Walter Hampden and Walter Connolly should be persuaded to continue in the rôles they so delightfully embodied yesterday.

All these players gave their services—as did every one. Notably successful were J. Palmer Collins as an early species of stage Yankee in "The Contrast" and Henry Stanford as "Andre" though you felt acutely the need of more grandeur in the players assembled for that fragment of the bosom-beating times.

Excellent, too, was Lester Lonergan as Davy Crockett. Here was a play of the early seventies with all the good old phrases of the literature of the pioneers. You saw that careless varmint, Davy Crockett, rescue the fair Eleanor from the tarnal snow and the pesky wolves and knew at once whence came the inspiration for all the William Farnum photoplays.

There was a good deal to smile at in "Davy Crockett," but then there was a good deal to smile at in "The Girl With the Green Eyes," as archaic, in some ways, as any of them, though it was written less than fifteen years ago. In parts of this play Fitch did the best work of his brilliant and busy life, yet the scene selected for yesterday's matinée revealed a mechanism so outworn and, even in its own time, so naïvely visible as to be a positive affliction. The performance was interesting. Lowell Sherman was excellent. In Margaret Lawrence, reappearing after a retirement that has lasted since her great popular success in "Overnight" five or six years ago, we could welcome back a matured and exceedingly accomplished actress without thinking that she did particularly well by the arresting figure Fitch drew when he shaped the character of Jinny for Mrs. Bloodgood. Certainly the pretty, Dora-Spenlow ingenuousness of the woman Miss Lawrence introduced was miles and miles from the author's intention.

The entire show was well managed. Considering the fact that it was all volunteer work, the gropings for lines were few and pardonable. While Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Jones went into no archaeological frenzy in the several productions, cheerfully ignoring, for instance, the change of fashions in the last quarter of a century, they supplied each play with a sufficiently appropriate atmosphere in lighting and investiture, and generally spread out a program which you should make a point of seeing when it is repeated this afternoon.

SASCHA JACOBINOFF PLAYS.

18-Year-Old Violinist Shows Genuine Talent at His Debut.

There are two Sascha Jacobsons, violinists both, in their first year on the American concert stage, and the Philadelphian, who made his bow in Aeolian Hall last night, following his New York namesake, was forced to avoid confusion by appearing as Sascha Jacobinoff, the Russian form of the name.

Mr. Jacobinoff was nervous in the calm measures of Corelli's "La Folia," but he played with fiery earnestness in d'Ambrosio's concerto, of which the finale was brilliantly clear, earning an encore; Cesar Cui's "Orientale," by the countryman of his Petrograd master, Auer. A later "Garten Melodie" and "Am Springbrunnen" of Schumann recalled Carl Flesch, with whom the 18-year-old youth spent last year in Berlin. Slight of frame, Jacobinoff showed genuine talent musically and an especial gift of beauty of tone, notably aided by a superb instrument on which he played.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Roshanara, a dancer of Burmese and East Indian dances seen here frequently in vaudeville, and Eva Gauthier, mezzo-soprano, will give a joint recital this afternoon at the Comedy. The male quartet for the Musical Art society will assist.

"In for the Night" will not leave New York after its engagement at the Fulton if another stage is available at the end of the present fortnight. Eva La Gallienne joined the company last week.

Charles Hopkins has sent the doctors of Saranac Lake pictures of some of the scenes of his production of "Treasure Island" and of the characters as impersonated at the Punch and Judy in answer to a request for them. Robert Louis Stevenson spent some time at the health resort, and the doctors are preparing a float in memory of the author for the annual ice carnival to be held there the last days of this month.

John T. Murray, who is now appearing in his third Winter Garden revue, yesterday signed a three years' contract with the Shuberts to take part in the Winter Garden shows.

Tracy Barrow will quit the cast of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" when it ends its engagement at the Park Saturday night and will join the cast being assembled for Lord Dunsany's play "A Night at an Inn."

John F. Lenahan, engineer of No. 6 Engine Company at 113 Liberty Street, called upon Billy B. Van at the Liberty Saturday night and presented him with a fire helmet as a gift from the men of the fire company. The comedian is a member of the Fire Department of Van Harbor, Sunapee Lake, N. H., and in one of the scenes of "Have a Heart" he appears as a fireman. The helmet was worn by a member of No. 6 Engine at the Equitable Building fire.

Special matinees of "The Man Who Came Back," at the Playhouse, have been announced for Thursdays, begining next week.

"Hip Hip Hooray," the Hippodrome road show, will begin a six week's engagement in the Chicago Auditorium tonight.

One hundred members of the Vacation Association will attend the exhibition of [illegible]

DOWLING JEERS AT POLICE DIETERS

President of the Aldermen Says Test Will Not Benefit Poor Persons.

WOODS EXPLAINS HIS AIM

Wants All Classes to Understand the Need for Observing Food Values in Eating.

The first public criticism directed against the results of the food demonstration by the police diet squad, who are now in the third and final week of the experiment to show that a man can live healthfully on 25 cents a day, came yesterday from President Frank L. Dowling of the Aldermen. He challenges the value of the test and the conclusions reached by the scientific experts supervising it, on the ground that the results do not show that the living problems of the working men and women are being solved satisfactorily.

"I notice in some of the illustrations of the prevailing food test foolishness," Alderman Dowling says, "that several of the heads of the Mayor's departments are 'weighing in,' both before and after going through the food advertising performance, and that none of them is any lighter than before. Of course not. That would be impossible. It isn't always food that counts.

"This cheap-john advertising for the alleged purpose of demonstrating that a workingman can thrive on an outlay of 25 cents a day seems to me to indicate on the part of its promoters an utter want of understanding, or lack of sympathy, with the progressive spirit of the times.

"Such results as are claimed for it are impracticable and impossible in the ordinary life of the average workingman, as the New York housewife well knows."

Police Commissioner Woods made this reply to the Alderman:

"The trouble with Mr. Dowling's description of our food experiment is that he doesn't seem to see at all what we are really trying to accomplish. The working men and women, of whom he speaks, have understood it better than he has, according to the large number of inquiries we have had from them, among them many from housewives asking our help and advice in assisting them to provide better for their families. We are not trying to show how cheaply people can live. We are trying to show how well they can live, and living well does not necessarily mean living expensively.

"If we can help to show men and women how to eat better and so live better, we believe we shall have helped along the general welfare, and from the police point of view we believe that a more intelligent selection of food will surely lead to a more sparing use of strong drink and habit-forming drugs. This means happier homes, and this is the whole purpose of our experiment."

Public interest in the diet demonstration is shown by the many letters received at the diet kitchen, at 48 Lafayette Street; at Police Headquarters, and at the Life Extension Institute, 25 West Forty-fifth Street.

The twelve members of the diet squad will again be weighed this afternoon. Their condition at this weighing and throughout the rest of the demonstration will be considered of the utmost importance by the scientists, as it is now said the full effects of the diet either in gain or loss of weight will be shown. Here is what the squad ate yesterday:

BREAKFAST.
Cost, 7 cents—870 calories.
Hominy and milk.
Graham toast and butter.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Cost, 7 cents—1,400 calories.
Scalloped rice and tomatoes.
Corn muffins and butter.
Apple dumplings, hard sauce.
Tea, milk.

DINNER.
Cost, 11 cents—1,100 calories.
Hamburger steak.
Lyonnaise potatoes.
Whole wheat bread.
Cottage pudding, clear sauce.
Tea, milk.

Each of the twelve members of the squad assured the supervisors in charge of the diet kitchen that he felt better mentally and physically than he did before the test started.

$5,500 FOR A CHINESE VASE.

Two Jars from the Palace of Late Empress Dowager Bring $3,250.

An amethyst colored vase of the Sung period, a beautifully glazed piece of pottery, the only one of its shape and color known in China of this period, brought the highest price at the sale of a foreign official's collection of Chinese art at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Duveen Brothers for $5,500. The piece is from the collection of Mgr. Favier, who was Bishop of Peking in 1902.

Treasures from the palace of the late Empress Dowager in the Forbidden City at Peking, a pair of large enamel jars of the Ch'ien-lung period, brought the second highest price of the sale, going to J. Magee for $3,250. These were 33¾ inches high, with the phoenix, emblem of the Empress, and flowers in enamel, raised, on a gold ground. There were the original covers, each surmounted with a lion in gold.

Louis C. Tiffany paid $450 for a coral red jar of the K'ang-hsi period, decorated underglaze in gold; J. A. Burden gave $300 for a large jar of Shantung pottery, slender, oval, with creamy white glaze and archaic decoration in brown, a splendid example. The 106 numbers sold for $20,437. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

DIVING ACT AT HIPPODROME.

Annette Kellermann Replaces Pavlowa in "The Big Show."

That notable figure in the American theatre, Annette Kellermann, was added yesterday afternoon to the program at the Hippodrome, taking over the fifteen or twenty minutes that belonged to Pavlowa until last Saturday night. Every afternoon and evening until further notice, "The Big Show" will boast the peerless form and the beautiful diving of this illustrious amphibienne.

It is Annette Kellermann with such frills as she has never known before. The setting is a veritable Niagara in cloth, canvas and electric lights. The stage is crowded with wood nymphs, alligators, crocodiles, frogs and the like. In several translucent pools, mermaids may be seen at play. Then, on the high crags above appears the wonderful Kellermann, glistening in her suit of silver scales. From a dizzy height again and again she dives. This is the heart of the matter. All the rest does not serve in any degree to enhance the spectacle of her diving, though it may serve to interest some of the 10,000 eyes that must be considered by the stage manager of the Hippodrome.

"The Wanderer" Postponed.

The American premiere of "The Wanderer," an adaptation of "Der Verlorene Sohn," announced for tonight at the Manhattan Opera House, has been postponed until next Monday night. The spectacle was originally produced by Max Reinhardt in Berlin.

MME. GADSKI WELCOMED.

She Makes Her First Appearance This Season as Elsa in "Lohengrin."

The Metropolitan's most representative audience—the Monday opera subscribers—took occasion after the second act of Wagner's "Lohengrin" last night to give a personal welcome to Johanna Gadski, the Elsa of the evening, who was making her first appearance since last season. With Mr. Sembach, Mme. Ober, Messrs. Well and Braun, the prima donna came before the curtain several times, finally appearing alone, when the houseful of veteran operagoers applauded in spontaneous greeting. Mme. Gadski looked and sang well, albeit with some care, for a recent concert tour had ended with ten engagements crowding the last fourteen days. Frankly glad to return to the stage of her long operatic career in America, she was no less happy at the cordiality that met her.

"Lohengrin" was heard for the fourth time, which was once more than any other in Mr. Gatti's repertory of twenty-nine productions, counting "Le Nozze" tomorrow, and a record for the season's half-way point, now near at hand. Mr. Sembach sang the tenor part in the bridal scene with a tenderness not always given by his compatriots in recent years, and Mr. Bodanzky conducted the long opera without some of the cuts promised when he joined the company a season ago.

URGES WEST SIDE INQUIRY.

Burlingame Wants Legislature to Investigate Improvement Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In a concurrent resolution introduced in the Upper House tonight Senator Alvah W. Burlingame of Brooklyn calls for an investigation of the contracts for the New York Central's west side improvement by a joint special committee of the Legislature. The resolution refers to the danger that valuable water-front property of the City of New York may be deeded to the New York Central in perpetuity and valuable franchises may be relinquished without adequate compensation.

If the resolution should be adopted the committee would be empowered to inquire into the terms of the proposed contract and to ascertain the value of the property and rights that would be conveyed to the New York Central. The committee would have power also to look into the desirability of the proposed improvement and the effect of it on property in the Riverside Drive region.

Senator Burlingame said that the resolution had been conceived and drafted by him personally.

"Is the Kings County organization behind it?" Senator Burlingame was asked.

"The organization had nothing to do with it," was his reply.

At 4:30 P. M. TODAY
—and every day thereafter we give our SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE after school of Jules Verne's "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA" at the BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way. at 41st St. Prices 25c. and 50c. This affords all children the treat of their lives and to view the greatest educational picture of the century, revealing thrilling, indescribable sights to be seen only in this extraordinary Universal production. COME and bring the "kiddies" with you today. To miss this picture is to withhold the greatest educational entertainment that ever played in New York City. Thousands of children have seen it. Don't let your child miss it. It is wonderful—amazing—indescribable. REGULAR DAILY MATINEE at 2:30 P. M. Also 25c. & 50c. EVENINGS at 8:30—25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.00. NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH. THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE CENTURY. Don't miss it.

Opening PostponeD!
First Performance in America of
THE Wanderer
Will Positively Be Given
Mon. Eve., Jan. 29
AT THE
Manhattan OPERA HOUSE
Tickets for Jan. 23 will be Good

Century Theatre—Extra
(Courtesy Dillingham & Ziegfeld.)
NEXT FRIDAY—BEGINS 1:30
ANNUAL BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND
FOUR NEW PLAYS, SPECIAL NUMBERS, OPERA, VAUDEVILLE, ETC.
Blanche Bates, Laurette Taylor, Elsie Ferguson (Special Co.), Julia Arthur, Cecil Cunningham, Lucile Watson, Mary Lawton, Harriet Sterling, Robert Hilliard, Frank Keenan, Conway Tearle, Maclyn Arbuckle, Leo Carrillo, Jack Hazzard, John W. Cope, Thos. McGrane, Billy B. Van.
A BRILLIANT AND NOVEL PROGRAM.
Seats 50c, $1.00, $2.00, at Box Office.
Management of Daniel Frohman.

Park THEATRE, 59th St. & Broadway. Commencing NEXT SUNDAY.
Continuous 2:30 to 11. 25 & 50c
Enlighten Thy Daughter
7-Act Screen Sensation.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE
86th St., nr. Lex. Av.
Tel. Lenox 8385.
Ev. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
ADOLF PHILIPP
IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY HIT,
'Sadie from Riverside Drive'

OUTDOOR TODAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5858 Morningside.
VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 9th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
TEL. 6224 GREELEY
New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
Mats. Thurs & Sat. at 2:30. Evs. 8:30
MME. FLIRT.
With YVONNE GARRICK.
LECTURE, WED., JAN. 24, 3 P. M.
By the Talented Artist,
MME. S. A. PUGET.
Subject:—Charles Pa Guy, Politician, Socialist, and French Officer.

STRAND B'way & 47th St.
MARIE DORO in "Lost and Won." Grace Hoffman, Enrico Arensen, Ditmars & Strand Cel. Orch.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. 2:15.
154TH TIME TONIGHT!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
MISS SPRINGTIME
BEST MUSICAL SHOW OF SEASON!
Seats for Lincoln & Wash. Birthy Mats.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE.
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mts. Tom'w(Pop.)& Sat. 2:30
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
Elsie Ferguson
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bry. Matts. Wed. & Sat.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, inc. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30.
Marie Tempest, Laura Hope Crews, Norma Mitchell, Henry Kolker, W. Graham Browne, Eugene O'Brien in
HER HUSBAND'S WIFE

CENTURY B'WAY 62D STREET & CENTRAL P'K W.
NIGHTS 8:20—MATINEE WED. POPS. SAT 2:15
DILLINGHAM—ZIEGFELD
CENTURY GIRL
ELSIE JANIS, SAM BERNARD, FRANK TINNEY, HAZEL DAWN, LEON ERROL, MAURICE & WALTON, DOYLE & DIXON, HARRY KELLY, VAN and SCHENCK.
AFTER PERFORMANCE COCOANUT GROVE CENTURY ROOF
HAVE A HEART
This Paper says: "Fresh, Witty, Always Tuneful" HENRY W. SAVAGE'S New Musical Offering
LIBERTY West 42 St. Now
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
3—MORE WEEKS ONLY—3
JULIA ARTHUR
In William Lindsay's Romance of Old France, SEREMONDA
FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30.
Spontaneous laughter from rise of curtain.—Journal
"IN FOR THE NIGHT"
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:20.
"Frances Starr Captivating."—World.
FRANCES STARR
In the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15.
Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
CROWNING COMEDY TRIUMPH!
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS at 8:30
Matinees TOMORROW (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
"By all odds best play in New York."—Ev. Sun.
MIRTH! 100TH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
ELTINGE—TODAY AT 3
Also THURSDAY & FRIDAY at 3.
NORA BAYES
IN A MOST UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.
PRICES 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

ONLY 2 WEEKS MORE
LYRIC THEATRE Broadway and 42nd Street
All Seats 25c and 50c
DAILY MATINEES at 3:30
No Interference with School
Let the Children See "The Picture Beautiful"
A Daughter of the Gods
with ANNETTE KELLERMANN
Evenings at 8:30—25c to $1.00

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TODAY 25c & 50c.
FAIR AND WARMER with MAGGIE KENNEDY.

HIPPODROME
MATINEE TODAY
BEST SEATS $1.00
100 Novelties
New Ice Ballet
BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES
THE BIG SHOW
1000 PEOPLE
ANNETTE KELLERMANN AND 200 MERMAIDS
IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Theodore Kosloff & Vlasta Maslova, Black & Walker, Maggie Cline, Montgomery & Perry, Wm. Morris & Co., others, & Mrs. Vernon Castle in Patria (film feature)
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All Star Bills booked direct from PALACE.
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POSITIVELY LAST 5 DAYS
TREASURE ISLAND
Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Today 3:30.
SANDBOX THEA., 57th St., E. of 3d Av. Plaza 812
"THE LODGER" A TOP HOLE FELLOW
NIGHTS 8:30. MATS. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:30.
RIALTO Bluebird Feature, "The Mysterious Mrs. M.," E. Alexander Powell in Person describing "A Thousand Miles of Battle." Soloists & Rialto Orchestra.
15, 25, 50c
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Tonight, 8:15. "Die weisse Excellenz."
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SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS & Theatres; Sub. Bought & Sold. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38th St.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
A Wonder of a Show is this Show of Wonders."—Herald.

SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE SEE
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.
Professional Matinee Tomorrow.
Gertrude Kingston AND HER COMPANY
In a Triple Bill of Fascinating Plays.
F. P. A.
"To the playhouse and saw 'The Queen's Enemies' and 'Great Catherine,' which latter I deem the best and Comickalliest play I have seen in three years; in fact, I can recall nothing funnier."
in THE TRIBUNE

NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS
8:30 Sharp. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
at the PRINCESS

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
ANNA HELD | LAST 2 WEEKS | FOLLOW ME

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD In. H.R.H. SOLDIER BOY
John Charles Thomas | Adele Rowland
Play with Music & Girls.
"Hits the bull's-eye."—Darnton, Evs. World

BOOTH 45th, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 15 PERFORMANCES!
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
Charles Cherry and Hilda Spong.

LAST WEEK
SPECIAL MATINEE FRIDAY.
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:30.

The Man Who Came Back
Intense!
Playhouse WEST 48TH St. Mat. Tom'w.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
THE 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. POP. MAT. TOMORROW 2:30.
WM. COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY JESSE L. LASKY Presents GERALDINE FARRAR
Cecil B. DeMille's JOAN THE WOMAN

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:25.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Last 2 Weeks of This Bill. Bushido & 3 other plays COMEDY W. 41st Evgs. 8:45 Mat. Thurs.
PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mat. Tomorrow. Reg. Mat. Sat.
LAST 7 TIMES "MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR" WISE—COLLIER—IRVING

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer; De Luca, Didur, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3.) Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1917.

THE PRESIDENT'S IDEALS.

By one bold stroke President WILSON removes the obstacles to world peace guaranteed by the world over which our peace league folks have been wrangling. Shall we disregard our great tradition against entangling alliances and join with the Powers of the world in a league to enforce peace? Can we join such a league and pledge ourselves to go to war if necessary to execute its purposes? What becomes of our Monroe Doctrine if we undertake, when called upon, to use our armed forces to protect the peace of the Old World, thus giving European Powers the correlative right to use their forces for a like purpose in the New World? May we escape the inconvenient obligations of the league to enforce peace by a change of name, calling it a League to Secure Peace? Around these rocks of difficulty the current of peace discussion in this country has swirled and eddied. President WILSON surmounts all the difficulties by bold advocacy of a Monroe Doctrine for the whole world. In his address to the Senate yesterday he said:

> I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should, with one accord, adopt the doctrine of President MONROE as the doctrine of the world—that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

This is not merely a guarantee of peace, it is a moral transformation. In the days when Germany was every year strengthening her military force BISMARCK said that so long as there were so many pike in the European carp pond, Germany could not afford to be a carp. Mr. WILSON makes carps of all the pike. Land hunger, the spirit of aggression, desire for national expansion, are to be annihilated. It is a lofty ideal. The President, of course, knows that there are difficulties in the way. Chief among them is the necessity of profoundly changing the nature of man, of persuading nations seriously to modify their aspirations. Until the Cliff House at San Francisco, as the late CLARENCE KING put it, became the westernmost outpost of the Aryan migration, it was the custom to say that westward the course of empire takes its way. If we are to have a universal Monroe Doctrine, empire will stand still in its tracks. Can the teeming populations of the great civilized Powers be brought to respect the right of freedom from molestation of absolutely unprogressive peoples, of savages, who make no more use of the resources of the land they occupy than the Red Indians made in North America, or than African savages new make of the lands where they dwell? The people of the progressive nations increase in number, they seek new fields for the exercise of their capacities, and by their exercise vast areas of the earth's surface that now contribute little or nothing to the sustenance, the comfort, or the wealth of mankind might be put to use.

Difficulties beset every great reform, and hindrances to complete accomplishment of President WILSON'S plan of universal peace cannot be allowed to stand in the way of securing, so far as possible, the immense benefits it would bestow upon mankind. The President spoke as an American, he spoke American sentiments when he proclaimed principles that are the very foundation of this Government. We profoundly believe that "every people should be left free "to determine its own policy, its own "way of development, unhindered, "unthreatened, unafraid, the little "along with the great and powerful." It is bred into us that "Governments "derive all their just powers from the "consent of the governed," and when the President says that no peace can last or ought to last which does not recognize and accept that principle, our interest is at once aroused to catch the response of certain of the belligerent Powers to this positive affirmation. It is important, it is all-important, for on this may depend the participation of the United States in peace guarantees. Our participation will depend, too, upon the manner in which the present war comes to an end. If the terms of peace imply only "a struggle for a new balance of power," says the President, "who will guarantee, who can "guarantee, the stable equilibrium "of the new arrangement?" We cannot as a Government concern ourselves with the balance of power in Europe. But if the summons were sent forth for us to join in an effort to make secure the peace of justice, peace based upon the rights and freedom of nations and of peoples, Americans would feel that it was their duty to respond. They could not withhold the great service unless they were content to remain an isolated nation standing aloof from the major affairs of the world in which they must bear so great a part. The President makes it very clear that the only sort of peace the people of America could join in guaranteeing would be one that embodies "the "principles of the American Govern-"ment," that is, based on elements consistent with our political faith and practical convictions. By its very terms this declaration might exclude us from a world league for peace, but the President will have the overwhelming support of the American people in declining to commit our Government to any guarantee of European dynastic or national arrangements with which we could have no sympathy.

Peace without victory, in the judgment of the President, will be the only secure peace. That is a matter of extreme delicacy, it is highly controversial, and the President is at pains to explain what he means. Peace forced upon the loser, with the terms of the victor imposed upon the vanquished, he believes, would be accepted in humiliation as an intolerable sacrifice and would leave resentments and bitter memories perilous to the permanence of friendly relations. As readers of THE TIMES are well aware, we have repeatedly pointed out that the most fortunate ending of the war would be through a victory of the German people over the military caste that has so long held them in subjection to its will. Peace restored to Europe in that way would have elements of security and continuance far greater than any that could be attained by the complete victory of one group of belligerents over the other. Americans in the private station will say, what the President could not say outright, that peace without a victory over German militarism will be a mockery. "The right state of mind, the "right feeling between nations is as "necessary for a lasting peace as is the "just settlement of vexed questions of "territory or racial and national alle-"giance," said Mr. WILSON. But there can be no right state of mind, there can be no right feeling, so long as one great nation is dominated by the spirit of military aggression. Unconsciously or with intention, the President has recorded an eloquent protest against militarism.

Although the President expressly declares that what he had to say related to conditions after the war, and that the terms of peace were the concern of the belligerents themselves, he makes specific reference to matters like the creation of an independent and autonomous Poland, and the right which every nation should have of free access to the open paths of the world's commerce. He dwells, too, upon the freedom of the seas, the "unthreatened intercourse of nations," as an essential part of the process of peace and development. Notwithstanding insistence to the contrary in some quarters, the seas are free in time of peace, but, as we see in the present war, freedom to use them is exercised during war only with the permission of the belligerents. Evidently the President has in mind such modifications of the laws of war on the sea as will much diminish the loss and annoyance to neutral commerce.

His address to the Senate is the President's greatest utterance, it will hold its place among the chief declarations of policy and aspiration by our Presidents. It not only gives voice to the sentiment of the American people, it is notice to all the world that in the great adjustments at the end of the war our views must be consulted, our interests must have representation. "No covenant of co-operative peace "that does not include the peoples of "the New World can suffice to keep "the future safe against war." Yet by defining in plain terms the nature of that covenant, as one that must rest upon the peace of right and justice and freedom, Mr. WILSON gives warning to the nations now at war that if our co-operation in the maintenance of peace is desired, the principles he has enunciated must have recognition in the immediate terms of peace.

SHELLS FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy Department's acceptance of an English company's bid for sixteen-inch and fourteen-inch shells has led one of the competing American companies to publish what may be called a defense of its much higher prices. This has induced Secretary DANIELS to make a very interesting statement concerning his action and the department's policy. The English bid was so attractive—with prices 40 per cent. below those of the American manufacturers, and one-half the time specified in their offers—that acceptance of it could not be avoided. There is a saving of $1,859,000 in a contract calling for the payment of $3,144,000. In its explanation or defense the Bethlehem Steel Company pointed to the admitted existence of an "immense stock" of such shells in the English company's storehouses, and remarked that the British Government might be willing that the company should sell below cost the naval shells that would not be needed, in order that the proceeds might be used in producing shells required on battlefields. It also spoke of its recent experience. Two years ago it took a contract for 4,200 fourteen-inch shells, but not one of them had been accepted. In wages and materials and in making tests the company has expended $522,881 and has become liable for delivery penalties amounting to $678,016. The tests were changed by a shifting of the angle at which a shell must pierce armor plate, and they are so severe, the company asserted, that no manufacturer can meet them. The company's bid for sixteen-inch shells was submitted without "the slightest idea what profit, if any, there would be," and at the rate per pound paid by the department in a contract for fourteen-inch shells awarded one year ago.

Secretary DANIELS answers conclusively the company's assertion that the requirements are "absolutely beyond "the development of the art of pro-"jectile manufacture." He shows that at the recent trials 73 per cent. of one American company's shells and 37 per cent. of those submitted by another were successful, while only 9 per cent. of the Bethlehem Company's samples were satisfactory. But every shell offered by the English company met all the requirements. It is not true, therefore, that the tests are so severe that no manufacturer can satisfy them. Their severity was increased in 1913 because similar or even more difficult tests were used abroad. If the English company meets their requirements now, its ability to do so is due to improvements in quality and processes. Recent failures show that with this improvement our manufacturers have not kept pace. Our naval ammunition should be as good as that of any other nation, and if the desired quality cannot be obtained here, the Navy Department is justified in buying where it is offered. If American companies do not keep abreast of the foreign manufacturers they should not complain if orders are given to these manufacturers and if the Government sets up a projectile factory of its own.

MR. GOMPERS AND THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

It is a pleasure to put Mr. GOMPERS on the record against the sympathetic strike, and in favor of fulfilling agreements between capital and labor.

On a question of fact between union officials there should be no presumption in favor of either side beyond what the record may supply. In this case the record shows that Mr. GOMPERS did not condemn the sympathetic strike until after it had failed. At the height of the controversy THE TIMES published an appeal to the public, over his signature, that the public should not patronize the cars, but should endure inconvenience in support of the men as against their employers. It was Mr. GOMPERS'S statement then as now that all local unions should give their undivided moral and financial support to those who were declaring their intentions for a general strike. Then was the time for Mr. GOMPERS to condemn the sympathetic strike in such manner that no injustice would have been done him. When representative and official unionists were misled, THE TIMES can hardly be blamed for erring in their company.

Now we take notice of Mr. GOMPERS'S assertion that he and the Federation are opposed to the general sympathetic strike, and count upon his taking that position hereafter when unjust strikes are seeking to prevail against the right. Mr. GOMPERS and THE TIMES will be in agreement when Mr. GOMPERS takes the position that contracts between labor and capital shall be as freely entered into as they should be loyally fulfilled by both, and that no organization shall pervert the law to the uses of either against the general public.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee wisely decided, by unanimous vote, to recommend no tariff changes at the present session. It is understood that for a time new duties on wool and rubber had been regarded with some favor, but finally all proposals affecting tariff rates were laid aside. The Republican members of the committee, when the revenue bill is reported, will, it is expected, submit a substitute embodying a revision of the tariff in accord with the protective policy. This will be rejected, and such tariff legislation as may be required by abnormal conditions throughout the world will be deferred until the new Congress shall begin its work.

It is impossible to foresee what will be done. In the House the number of Democrats may be exactly equal to the number of Republicans, and a few Progressives or Independents will hold the balance of power. Probably no tariff bill can be passed that does not have their support. It is said that while they would not vote for the high duties of old tariffs they think the rates in the present law are too low. In the Senate there will be a Democratic majority, and any House revision bill opposed by leaders of the Democratic Party will not be accepted there. Owing to these complications it will be difficult to make any revision.

Tariff changes will be needed after the close of the war. Nations now belligerent will make new tariffs for protection and revenue. With all of them we must then have new commercial treaties. No one can see now what legislation here will be required by the new conditions. In solving tariff problems the new Congress will have the assistance of a Tariff Commission, whose Chairman, Professor TAUSSIG, has exceptional qualifications for the office. Under the direction of a leader so competent and just the commission's work will be of great value.

EXCESS PROFITS EXEMPTIONS.

Congress is having no sort of trouble with finding a basis upon which to calculate a tax of 8 per cent. upon profits in excess of 8 per cent. The formula has been prepared, and Congress has passed along to the consideration of exemptions. That is easier yet. The farmers are the favorites of the politicians. Besides, the farmers are exempted from all the war taxes abroad, and imported schemes of taxation are as much in favor as imported products are taboo. The foreign excess profits taxes run from 30 to 50 per cent., and Americans who are asked only to pay 8 per cent. should think upon their mercies rather than resent the request for funds to support preparedness in their defense. It is known to all that preparedness is for the sole benefit of these who make excess profits in manufactures. There is no such thing as excess profits for farmers. They are insufficiently rewarded in the year when their products have been appraised at $13,500,000,000, or nearly three billions above the previous maximum, to say nothing of the increased value of their lands and the decrease of costs which our paternal Government is arranging through the establishment of farmers' banks with Government funds. It is not possible to do enough for the farmers. They are entitled to exemption from the excess profits tax just as they are entitled to exemption from the personal property tax and to undervaluation on the realty tax. It is only a just reward for virtue and unwearied services against the money devil which is responsible for all evil, just as the farmers are responsible for all good.

No politician will dispute these axioms of how to win the farmers' vote. A subsidy for agriculture is as admirable as a subsidy for shipbuilding is accursed. Foreigners supply all the ships necessary to carry the farmers' products which are exported, with the result of making Americans bid higher for their food. No navy is needed to protect the farmers of the midcontinent. The farmers showed what they thought of the army by their boycott of the force sent to the Mexican border. The proper persons to pay taxes are those who are unable to conceal their profits made in shameless traffic with those shedding human blood. The farmers are neutral, caring nothing which side wins so long as the war creates a need which they are working overtime to supply.

No one will dispute these self-evident truths. Even the fact that last week the South Jersey Farmers' Exchange declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. and a cash dividend of 8 per cent. has nothing to do with the case. Farmers' beneficent co-operative movements are exempt from the law against combinations in restraint of trade, and this particular organization of benevolence is merely an example of the manner in which the farmers struggle to supply the people's needs by the distribution of farmers' products where and when prices are highest. It is a suggestion of those tainted with excess profits that farmers are exempt abroad because the fighting peoples are starving, and that they have no resource except to look to those who can supply the necessities of life by the billion dollars' worth. Instead of showing any reason against exempting farmers, it is a reason in favor. Should such superhuman efforts to relieve the hungry go unrewarded? Blessed are the farmers, for they possess the earth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why Not Call Them Just What They Are?

A good many people are wasting a good deal of gray matter, just now, in thinking up a name for the three little islands which, as soon as what everybody seems to think the trivial formality of handing $25,000,000 to the lucky Danes has been performed, will belong to the United States.

For some time past those islands have been known as the Danish West Indies, not because that name was given to them by anybody's action, official or other, but for the excellent, and equally simple, reason that after what was then the last of many transfers of the Lesser Antilles, this particular group fell into the hands of Denmark. In other words, they were called the Danish West Indies because they were the Danish West Indies. In the same way, the three islands, with some others near by, should and will hereafter be called the American West Indies, because that is what they will be, and to call them anything else would be the height of absurdity.

Any attempt to fasten upon these islands the name of DEWEY or of FARRAGUT or of any other American worthy would be a dismal failure, so far as other nations were concerned, and it could be a success for us only in a few Government records and maps. As for the separate islands, it would be worse than absurd—it would be almost criminal—to change the names they now bear. Those names were given to them by COLUMBUS, who had the best of rights to call them what he pleased—the universally recognized right of the discoverer. In all of the fighting that has gone on in and around that long string of islets, and in spite of their almost innumerable changes of ownership, never a nation has ventured to ignore or alter the great navigator's choice of names. What he decided to call them they have all remained to this day, with the single exception of the one he called Hispaniola.

It occurred to nobody when we acquired the Philippines that they needed a new name, though for calling those the Dewey Islands there would have been some faint excuse—a poor one, indeed, but far better than there is for giving his name to the American West Indies.

Scolded, but Not Depressed.

According to a tale that is told in the far Northwest, once when the Duke of CONNAUGHT, with his Duchess and a long suite of Personages only less distinguished than royalty, was at Banff, it was deemed fitting by the local authorities that there should be a review of such Canadian troops as happened to be available. That the display might be the more impressive it was arranged that a band of Indian warriors, headed by their Chief, should pass with the others before the eyes of the Eminent Ones.

The plan was carefully worked out, and all would have been well had it not been for the fact that the red men, who had been selected to close the pageant, did not appear at the appointed time. Instead, they came something like half an hour late, and the Duke viewed the Indians, when they did at last arrive, with a cold and reprehensive eye. More than that, he proceeded to address the children of the forest in words that were also of a cold and reprehensive sort, informing them that not only was it a fine thing for everybody always to be on time, but that he, personally, was not accustomed to be kept waiting by anybody. All this the Chief heard with much calmness, and his reply, if the legend be true, was brief—"Well, then you have had a new experience!"

This doesn't sound like the Indian speeches that were printed in the old readers, and neither FENIMORE COOPER nor the geniuses who produced the dime novels that delighted and edified the youth of another generation would have been content with it. Still, the desire to believe, as usual, makes belief easy, and the speech, whether made or not in just those words, was an excellent one. Not only that, but it was a speech of precisely the kind that all except the most tactful and cautious representatives of royalty are in these days hearing with ever-increasing frequency. They, too, are having some new experiences. Some will profit from them and others will not.

"Sympathy" Is All They Feel.

Another explanation of the West and its attitude with respect to the European war appears in The Omaha World-Herald. The article is largely devoted to what seems rather like a deliberate misrepresentation of Mrs. ATHERTON'S letters on the same subject and the motive of THE TIMES in publishing them, but that part of it is equally unimportant and uninteresting. What deserves attention and rewards it is the following passage:

> We have not divided ourselves, out here, according to the lines of European politics, into hostile and suspicious camps of European exiles, scorning our own country, because it is at peace and glorifying the relapse into savagery abroad. We can understand that relapse, and because we can understand it we can forgive it. We can sympathize with its unhappy victims. But it is a broad and human sympathy we feel, not a narrow and bitter feeling that is compounded quite as much of vindictiveness as of compassion. We have a sort of Western sense of self-respect that restrains us from impassioned and vociferous participation in the dark hatreds of a war in which we have no intention or incentive personally to participate.

Here again is the "protective mechanism" by which indifference to the war is justified—the assumption that there has been a general "relapse into savagery abroad"—that all the fighters are moved by "dark hatreds"—that between the two sides there is no choice.

The demoralizing and degrading effects of that sort of neutrality were well described on this page yesterday by Dr. PATON.

He Imagines His One Difference.

A man who claims to be "an American who, like many others, can see the light" writes that he can see no difference between the militarism of the Allies and the militarism of the Germans except that the latter variety is the more efficient. Curiously enough, that is the one difference between the two that can be reasonably doubted and not unreasonably denied!

That the Germans were better prepared for immediate battle than were their enemies is obviously true, but that they knew better, or even as well, what their preparations would enable them to do has not been demonstrated, and has been contradicted by the progress of events in the field since the August of 1914. A militarism that does not attain its announced objects that fails to attain even one of them, that is forced to abandon hopes of world conquest and to limit its expectations to the preservation of its own existence—that militarism can hardly prove its superior efficiency to the militarism that has compelled it thus to abate its ambitions.

It is not apparent, and for months has not been, that the German soldiers are better fighters, man to man, than those of other nations, most of whom have had a much shorter training in the art or profession of war. Militarism, after all, is an abstraction, not a material entity, and if there were less talk about it, and more about armies, a good many misunderstandings might be removed.

It is well to know the best ways of doing things, but it is better to know the best things to do, and in that the Germans have not shown themselves to be particularly strong. On the contrary, in the opinion of most of the world's other inhabitants, they have shown themselves to be particularly weak in that highly important respect. Both the subjugation of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania were admirably carried out, viewed merely as ends to be achieved, but how lamentable, from the German standpoint, have been the consequences of these triumphs!

Dewey's Decision.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In estimating the character of the late Admiral Dewey it should not be forgotten that, in common with other great commanders, he possessed two indispensable qualities—splendid courage and prompt decision. The battle of Manila Bay was won the night before, when, despite the warning that the channel leading into that harbor was mined, he boldly determined to push through. That moment was the crisis in his life and nobly did he meet it. C. F. GOODRICH.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1917.

Our New Islands' Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What name could be given to our new islands which would be better, more suitable, than the one they bear now? When Porto Rico and the Philippines came under the Government of the United States, their names were not changed, and it would have been a mere folly to have done so.

EUGENIO VERA.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1917.

WILSON TO CONFER AT CAPITOL OFTEN

Three Visits a Week Planned for Rest of Session to Spur Legislation.

SEES NUMEROUS MEMBERS

Door of His Private Room Left Open as President Carries On Precedent-Making Conferences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — President Wilson began today a series of conferences with the Democratic leaders of Congress at the Capitol with the purpose of spurring forward action on pending legislation in order to avoid an extra session. For the rest of the present session he will spend part of his time in the room reserved for him at the Capitol urging expedition of the Administration's legislative program.

Although President Wilson previously had gone to the Capitol on special occasions to encourage action on measures in which he was particularly interested, neither he nor any former President ever intervened so extensively in the action of Congress as Mr. Wilson contemplates doing. It was reported today that probably he would be at the Capitol during the afternoon at least three days a week. The days suggested as those most likely to be chosen were Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The President has been led to take this action because the Administration fears greatly that tangles in which the Democratic legislative program is now involved, particularly in the Senate, threaten to prevent the passage of any important measures whatever. There are long-standing disputes to be settled, not only on measures now on the calendar, some of which already have been discussed on the floor and have led to complications which completely blocked action, but as well on bills which committees have been attempting to thrash into shape unsuccessfully.

Such apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion have developed on some of these measures, even in committee, that it has been feared that if they were ever brought before the Senate as a whole they might produce a serious split in the majority party.

It is to assist in accommodating such differences, and if possible to secure a working compromise on the Administration measures, that the President has decided to devote so much attention to the work of Congress. The President's action is believed to have made it plain that he is determined that no important part of his program is scrapped, and that he intends that it shall go through without the necessity of resorting to an extra session, which both he and Congress are most anxious to avoid.

Mr. Wilson has said repeatedly that he expected to see legislation enacted on such matters as a railway strike prevention plan, a water power leasing plan, and the conduct of elections. Revenue and appropriation legislation is regarded as absolutely essential.

Pressure as a Last Resort.

With the Senate apparently completely at odds on nearly every measure at issue, and with attempts to secure conclusive action by the Democratic leaders meeting with little success, many members of Congress have been very skeptical over the probabilities that anything but the barest necessities would go through.

Up to now Mr. Wilson has let things take their own course, while appearing confident that the complete program would get through. The new policy he adopted today, however, is regarded as meaning that he has given up hope of seeing anything accomplished in the six weeks remaining unless some pressure is brought to bear to advance the program.

Besides seeing a great many members of Congress on matters of local State importance, President Wilson had a long conference today with Senators Phelan, Pittman, Meyers, Walsh, and Thomas in an attempt to arrange the differences over the oil lands leasing amendment, which provides for the disposition of certain private claims to oil lands now included in the California naval oil reserve No. 2. It has been the contention of the Navy Department that these lands belonged absolutely to the navy, while the Western Senators, backed by the Department of the Interior, have supported the side of the private operators.

The five Senators who saw the President today told him that they had been willing to compromise on the private claims by agreeing that the claimants should now lease their holdings direct from the Navy Department, paying a royalty to the department for the privilege. The Navy Department, they declared, refused to meet this proposal half way, and insisted on complete arbitrary retention of the lands in question.

To this, they said, they were wholly unable to agree, and they asserted that the Navy Department was thus blocking the whole conservation program in the Senate with which the oil lands amendment is bound up. They therefore asked the President to see if he could not arrange some sort of agreement on the matter. Mr. Wilson, they said, promised to give the question his most careful personal consideration.

Visitors See Conferences.

Returning to the White House for luncheon after delivering his address to the Senate on peace, Mr. Wilson went back to the Capitol and began seeing Senators and Representatives and delegations in quick succession. Except during the discussion of the oil lands question, the door to his office was left open, and visitors were treated to the unusual spectacle of a President actively at work in public.

Besides talking over the general program with Senate leaders, the President received callers who took up many subjects. A committee headed by Senator Underwood and representing various commercial organizations in the South urged the President to locate the Government nitrate plant, authorized at the last session, at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, in Alabama. A delegation from cities and towns along the lower Mississippi River urged that in providing for flood preventing work owners of property be indemnified for damages. Mrs. James Starr of Philadelphia presented a memorial from the Colonial Dames protesting against Belgian deportations, and Senator Pomerene brought a similar memorial from Cincinnati civic organizations.

Senator after Senator as well as many members of the House called to congratulate the President on his peace address. Today's visit to the Capitol was the President's third trip there for conferences within a week.

OF COURSE!

He was filled with irritation—
As incensed as he could be;
When I sought an explanation,
Bitterly he said to me:

"Phyllis writes. Her little lyrics
Are in print from time to time.
I will voice no panegyrics—
Still, she has a gift for rhyme.

"Phyllis wrote a little sonnet
That was love's own synonym,
And (a thousand plagues upon it!)
Billings thought 'twas meant for him!

"So did Fleming! So did Rawling!
Wiggins, too—conceited ass!
They could all hear Phyllis calling
Them in tender tones—alas!"

"Why," I asked, "this fierce emotion
And resentment?"

"Well, you see,"
He said, "I have a little notion
Phyllis wrote that verse to me!"

BEATRICE BARRY.

WARNS AMERICAN LABOR.

Our London Embassy Cites Order Restricting Aliens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Department of State today announced that it had received a telegram from the embassy at London asking that the attention of Americans who contemplate going to Great Britain for employment be called to Section 22B of the Aliens' Restriction Order of Great Britain, which reads as follows:

> A person shall not take steps to obtain the services for work, other than munitions work, in the United Kingdom, of aliens or any alien not in the United Kingdom, except with the permission in writing of the Board of Trade, and subject to such special or general conditions as the Board of Trade may impose.

The embassy reported that several Americans had been detained recently upon arrival at Liverpool because of failure of persons in Great Britain by whom they were to be employed to obtain the necessary permits.

Consul General Skinner first called attention to the order of the Board of Trade, and forwarded the board's circular, which, after quoting the regulation, continues as follows:

> "The Board of Trade finds that misconception exists as to the precise effect of the order. It wishes, therefore, to draw attention to the fact that permission under the order is not required in connection with the employment of aliens already in this country, and, further, that the order applies only to steps taken to bring aliens to the United Kingdom in order to obtain their services in this country. The order does not affect cases other than that of performing services here, nor does it affect aliens who are already in the service of a firm abroad, who are traveling to this country on behalf of their firm. Aliens in such cases are liable to the ordinary rules.
>
> "The permission of the Board of Trade does not constitute any obligation on his Britannic Majesty's Consular authorities to grant a visé, nor on the aliens's arrival at the port of arrival in the United Kingdom to give permission to land, to any alien to be engaged under the order.
>
> "Applications for the permission required by the order should be made on a form which can be obtained from the Employment Department of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W."

In his message Mr. Skinner said:

> "It follows from this order that it would be unwise for American citizens to set out for the United Kingdom with a view to securing employment without knowing in advance that their services may be utilized."

HAD OPINION ON GRAYSON.

President Made Sure Promotion Was Legal, Daniels Points Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In a statement answering published criticisms questioning the legality of President Wilson's action in nominating Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician, for promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral over more than a hundred ranking officers of the Medical Corps, Secretary Daniels tonight disclosed the fact that before the five new staff Rear Admirals were chosen the Judge Advocate General of the navy gave an opinion, concurred in by the Attorney General, that it rested entirely within the discretion of the President to select the staff officers whom he deemed best fitted for the advancement.

The statement points out that while in the line of the navy promotions are made by selections of a special board, Congress provided no method for advancement of staff officers to the new rank of Rear Admiral. It concludes:

> "The fact that an officer selected for advancement to the rank of Rear Admiral happens to be in a junior grade does not deprive the President of his constitutional power to make such advancement, but merely necessitates as a preliminary step that the officer be promoted to the higher grade which has the rank of Rear Admiral attached. Such promotion can be made only after the officer has fully demonstrated his qualifications for the higher grade by examinations, as required by law, which requirement has been observed in the cases of staff officers recently nominated for promotion in grade."

DELAY PAPER REPORT.

Trade Board Will Study Effect of New Canadian Decree.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Federal Trade Commission's report on its news print paper investigation, although virtually completed, probably will be held up for some days, until further inquiry is made concerning the effect of a Canadian Government order fixing maximum news print prices in Canada. A meeting arranged for Friday at Chicago between paper manufacturers and publishers also may bring developments that will have a bearing on the report.

The Canadian decree, although it may not affect directly the American market, has aroused much interest in the Trade Commission as well as among the publishers. It is known that the commission is considering recommending legislation to prevent a recurrence of the present paper situation, in which publishers have found themselves helpless against high prices and an apparent shortage. It is understood that, among other things, it may ask for broader powers. The commission now only can investigate and report.

Some officials in close touch with the paper situation believe that the market will adjust itself soon, and that even a restriction of Canadian exports hardly will affect the American market to any marked degree. They say there actually is now, or soon will be, on the market enough paper for both Canadian and American publishers.

The Canadian decree was issued under Orders in Council and provides a maximum advance in paper prices of $10 a ton over old contracts. It limits exports to 80 per cent. of a mill's output, whether the mill is under Canadian or American management.

WILL BUY PAPER JOINTLY.

Southern California Journals Decide Also to Raise Prices.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22.—A plan for the purchase of news-print paper for distribution among members by a committee was indorsed today by the Southern California Editorial Association. Harlan G. Palmer, President, was authorized to appoint a committee to receive orders, purchase the total amount of paper required and arrange for distribution.

Other resolutions pledged the fifty weekly and daily newspapers represented to increase subscription rates 50 cents a year for weeklies and $1 a year for dailies, and advertising rates 20 per cent. The members pledged their support to bills before Congress providing for a Government-owned paper mill and for a zone system of rates for second-class mail.

STEAMSHIP MEN LOSE.

Anti-Trust Law Affects Ocean Traffic, Supreme Court Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The suits to break up the steamship combination in which the American Steamship Company, the Prince Line, Paul F. Gerhard, Charles C. Gerhard, Francis J. Zimmerman and others were defendants, were decided today by the Supreme Court on the legal grounds laid down in the Hamburg American case in which the court held that the Anti-Trust Law applied to steamship companies engaged in foreign commerce. In the cases passed on today the entire proceeding was in the nature of a moot contention, as the war in Europe suspended the enterprise for which the contracts in the combination were made. The decrees in the court below were reversed and the cases remanded with directions to dismiss the bills "without prejudice to the right of the United States to assail any actual contract or combination deemed to offend against the anti-trust act."

The position of the court below that the Anti-Trust Act did not apply to contracts concerning ocean carriage is, therefore, overruled. The court below had dismissed the bills for want of equity and the Government appealed.

CIVIC FEDERATION FOR PREPAREDNESS

National Defense Campaign Is Launched at Convention of Organization Here.

TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

Hugh Frayne's Resolution Provides for Control in Keeping with the Labor Market.

The National Civic Federation launched an extensive preparedness and defense campaign at the opening session of its seventeenth annual convention at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, lent inspiration to the campaign by urging more extensive military training. Mr. Stimson was especially severe in his criticism of present conditions, asserting that only the special beneficence of a Divine Providence enabled the nation to carry out as successfully as it had its mobilization of National Guardsmen on the Mexican border.

"We have watched ourselves gradually become an indoor nation," he asserted in an address to the Women's Department of the federation, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer. "This despite the fact that our institutions were founded in the spirit of the great out of doors.

"But I think the lesson of last Summer has cleared our vision. If ever a nation was under a special and beneficent guidance of Divine Providence, our experience on the Mexican border would indicate that we were that nation. And if there is one lesson that stands out from our experience of last Summer it is that the army can only be effective in the hands of the National Government.

"Universal service is not a step toward militarism, but toward democracy. Wars are not fought by professional fighters, but by the armed people. He who has the right to say what the institutions of a country shall be is also in honor bound to defend those institutions."

Mr. Stimson insisted that by adopting universal training the United States would not be following the example of Germany, and he argued that this country did not have to pattern itself after nations that had used their means badly or for oppression.

About 600 men and women from all parts of the United States attended the opening session of the two-day convention of the federation. Memorial services for the late Seth Low, former President of the federation, preceded the speaking. V. Everit Macy, who succeeded Mr. Low as the head of the organization, presided.

The federation carried forward its plans for industrial preparedness by adopting a resolution seeking the creation of a federal commission to regulate immigration. Reports were read by August Belmont, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Department; Louis A. Coolidge, Chairman of the Welfare Department; John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Industrial Economics Department; Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the Women's Department; Jeremiah W. Jenks, Chairman of the Department on Regulation of Industrial Corporations; Lucius Teller Swan, Chairman of the Accident Prevention Department, and Percy S. Straus, Vice Chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission. The resolution looking to the establishment of a Federal commission was introduced by Hugh Frayne, organizer in New York for the American Federation of Labor.

Frank Julian Warne, an author who has a reputation for knowledge of problems of immigration, outlined the purposes of the proposed commission.

"Notwithstanding the merits of the literary test in restricting the volume of immigration," said he, "it cannot be effective in regulating the supply of unskilled labor according to the demand. In this respect it has the defects of our present system of regulation. It is a high tariff wall against imported unskilled laborers, the height of which is not determined by any intelligent endeavor to build according to the country's needs."

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock this morning, the subject of discussion being "Mobilization of Troops at the Mexican Border—Transportation, Health, Sanitation, and Reservation Training Camps." Dr. Thomas Darlington's report is awaited with interest, as he will make public the results of a six months' investigation conducted by him at the border. Major Gen. Leonard Wood will be one of those to discuss this report.

BELMONT WOULD AID WORKERS

Favors Extension of Compensation Act to Cover All Occupations.

August Belmont, speaking before the National Civic Federation, went on record yesterday as favoring the extension of workmen's compensation laws to all occupations, instead of limiting them to those which are considered hazardous. He also asserted that he was in favor of a national conference at which representatives of the various interests involved could discuss the necessity of laws which would compel employers to compensate their employes for occupational diseases.

"The workmen's compensation law in Massachusetts has been interpreted," said Mr. Belmont, "that a disease incurred in an industrial occupation is regarded as an industrial accident, and I believe the same situation obtains in California. But the doubt as to what constitutes an occupational disease is causing great embarrassment to those charged with the administration of the laws. The States should first specify what are occupational diseases. As a matter of fact, employment contributes to almost every disease. The occupation and the negligence of the employer may be directly responsible for disability and need."

Mr. Belmont expressed the conviction that actions pending in the United States Supreme Court attacking the constitutionality of compensation laws would be defeated. Should the Supreme Court invalidate these laws a chaotic condition would result, he said.

WANT NITRIC ACID PLANT.

Claims of Muscle Shoals Presented to President in Elaborate Book.

The contention that Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, constitute the best location for the proposed $20,000,000 Government nitric acid plant is set forth in a lithographed book placed before President Wilson in Washington yesterday by the Muscle Shoals Association. The book, or brief, as it is called, was prepared by the Nashville Section of the Engineering Association of the South.

The arguments put forward are that the United States needs much nitric acid for purposes both of peace and war; that the best way to get it is from the air; that this requires a great amount of cheap power; that this power can be got at Muscle Shoals,

SAML. WILLETS WEDS MRS. IDA M'KINNEY

Son of Late Long Island Millionaire Marries Divorced Wife of Andrew McKinney.

A SURPRISE FOR SOCIETY

Bridegroom, Also a Divorcee, Is Former Master of Hounds of the Meadow Brook Club.

Mrs. Ida Riley McKinney of this city and Samuel Willets, members of an old Long Island family and a former Master of Hounds of the Meadow Brook Club, were married at noon yesterday in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Their marriage will come as a surprise to society, in which they have both figured prominently, being especially identified with the Long Island colony.

The wedding was a very quiet affair, and only a few of the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Howard Duffield, pastor of the church.

Shortly after the ceremony the couple left on their honeymoon. Upon their return they will reside at 22 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The bride is a member of a wealthy family of Washington, D. C. She has been living at Westbury, L. I., and since the first of the year she has made her home at the Vanderbilt. This is her second marriage. In 1903 she was married to Andrew McKinney of this city, who lives at the Calumet Club, from whom she was divorced about two years ago.

Mr. Willets is the son of Edward Willets, who died in 1909, leaving an estate said to be worth $1,000,000, and lives with his mother at Brighthome Farm, at Roslyn, one of the finest country places on Long Island. In the Summer of 1910 he was married to Mrs. Marie H. Arnold, which marriage was kept secret until the late Fall of that year. In February, 1914, they were divorced.

Mr. Willets carries on a real estate business at 49 Wall Street. His clubs are the Union, Riding, New York Yacht, Meadow Brook, Piping Rock, Automobile, Nassau Country, and Turf and Field.

Those present at the wedding ceremony included Mrs. Edward Willets, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. John Gerow Dutcher of Pawling, N. Y., his brother-in-law and sister; Mr. and Mrs. Dabney C. Harrison, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Collins of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Collins being sisters of the bride; also Captain and Mrs. Philip E. M. Walker of Boyce, Va.

MISS R. W. BOWEN ENGAGED.

Will Wed Wm. S. Van Rensselaer, a Secretary of U. S. Embassy at Rome

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen of 5 East Sixty-third Street have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, to William Stephen Van Rensselaer of this city, at present a Secretary of the United States Legation in Rome.

Miss Bowen made her début two years ago. She is a graduate of Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., and a member of the Junior League. She is a niece of Herbert Wolcott Bowen, former Minister to Venezuela; Arthur Sherburne Hardy, former Minister to Spain, and of George C. Holt, and a granddaughter of Henry C. Bowen, founder of The Independent.

WED IN TABRIZ, PERSIA.

Miss Helen T. Grove Married to the Rev. F. N. Jessup, Missionary.

H. W. Jessup of 136 East Fifty-fifth Street has received a cable message announcing the marriage of his brother, the Rev. Frederick N. Jessup, to Miss Helen T. Grove, a sister of Dr. W. E. Grove of Milwaukee, Wis. The wedding took place last Wednesday, at the American Mission at Tabriz, West Persia, in the presence of a few members of the American Colony there.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Edwina Margaret Morgan, daughter of Postmaster Edward M. Morgan, and Joseph F. Nounnan, Jr., whose engagement was announced about a month ago, will be celebrated on Jan. 31, in the Church of the Intercession, 155th Street and Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Nash of 24 Gramercy Park are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday. Mrs. Nash was formerly Miss Agnes C. Allen, and is the daughter of the Rev. Arthur Huntington Allen. Their marriage took place last January.

The second of the Three Dinner Dances at the Ritz-Carlton is to be held on Friday. The date of the third dance has been changed to Thursday, Feb. 15.

"Around the Clock," in which the daily life of a débutante will be depicted in pantomime and dances, is to be presented for three nights by the Junior League at the Waldorf-Astoria, beginning tonight. The proceeds are to go to charity.

Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer, daughter of Mrs. Fletcher Ryer, will be married to Stanhope Wood Nixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Governor Whitman will act as the bride's sponsor.

A. Chalmers Charles, whose marriage to Miss Charlotte G. Wyeth will take place on Thursday, will have his brother-in-law, William D. Judson, as his best man and the ushers will be Victor Froment, L. Howland rBown, James B. Spencer, and Earle Farwell.

Mrs. Joseph Simmons will entertain at dinner this evening for Miss Zillah Townsend Thompson, one of the Winter's buds, in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, and on Friday Mrs. E. K. Beddall of 823 Park Avenue will give a dinner and theatre party for her.

Mrs. Henry Leroy Finch (Miss Mary F. Baker) has cards out for two days at home, Thursday and Thursday, at her residence, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street.

A Chinese costume dance will be held for Miss Harriette McAlpin on Friday evening, Jan. 26, by Mrs. Pierre Tartoue at 6 East Forty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby entertained last night with a dance at their house, 7 East Ninth Street. About 200 guests attended.

Engagements.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexis du Pont Smith of Germantown, Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Dunn Smith, to Paymaster William Elliott Moorman, U. S. N.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Tabor of 348 Lexington Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Collins Tabor, to Dorr Viele, a lawyer of this city and a son of the late Sheldon Thompson Viele of Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Fisher of 255 West Ninetieth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Melanie B. Fisher, to Z. Edwin Meyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Meyer of 222 Riverside Drive.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 20th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.97 cents per pound.—Advt.

JAPANESE PRINTS, $5,619.

A Harunobu Brings the Highest Price, $335, at Genthe Sale.

Returns for the first night's sale of the Japanese color prints of the collection of Arnold Genthe, at the Anderson Galleries, last evening, brought returns of $5,619 for 207 prints. The highest price of the evening was $335, given by E. B. Bruce for "The Apparition of Two Fairies in the Forest," the first leaf of the first Japanese book printed in colors, "The Delightful Love Adventures of Maneyemon," by Harunobu. It was a perfect impression of a very rare print, showing the work of the artist at its best. To the same buyer went Hiroshige's "Evening Snow," for $100; "Misty Moonlight," full-sized horizontal print by the same artist, for $160, and Hokusai's "The Return from the Picnic," for $110.

"The Snow Gorge," by Hiroshige, went to A. C. Clarke for $105; W. R. Spalding paid $85 for a triptych, "View of Asukayama Hill," and $120 for a kakemono, "In a Moonlight Night," all by the same artist. "A Windy Day," by Koriusai, went to J. N. Cosgrave, for $155.

The sale will be concluded this evening. Mr. Genthe is disposing of his Japanese prints to devote himself to Chinese paintings.

Black and White Ball for Charity.

A black and white ball was held at the Astor last night for the benefit of the East Side Clinic for Women and Children, of which Mrs. Noble McClbzkk is the founder and President. An entertainment consisting of a fantasy, in which a group of children took part, preceded the dancing. Mrs. Samuel G. Estabrook was Chairman, and Mrs. James J. Gormley Vice Chairman, of the ball.

Arrivals from Havana.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana and west coast ports via Colon were:

Richard Bissell, Mrs. Gladys Blain, Clifford Brison, John Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. John Calahan, Miss Florence Casper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Catlin, Miss June Dale, Henry de Rees, Mrs. Carolyn Dean, Arthur Goulet, John Harris, James McKee, Miss Helen Mason, Rudolph Matt, John Miller, Walter Nicholls, Miss Mary Ogilvie, John Philips, Mrs. Lindsay Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rose, John Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Whitt.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the Cunarder Orduna were:

Miss Beatrice Bagg, Miss A. Clayton, Mrs. H. Cooke, R. H. Curtis, Miss Dorris Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. de N. Kennedy, Miss T. B. Laing, Miss Mollie Laing, Miss Q. Paynter, Miss Emily Sanchey, Miss Alma Sanchey, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spicer, Mrs. V. R. Thirkell, Miss Elvie B. Thirkell, Miss Irey Walker.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE E. CROSCUP, a member of the firm of Croscup & Sterling, book publishers of this city, died on Sunday night at his home, 6 North Eighth Avenue, Mount Vernon, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Greenville Ferry, New Brunswick, Canada, and was formerly for five years Principal of the Normal School in Fredericton, N. B.

MICHAEL MULCAHY, a retired liquor dealer of Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at his home, 85 Luqueer Street, leaving seven sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY ANN FORD FINCH, for many years a teacher in the public schools in Brooklyn and widow of Alonzo B. Finch, died on Saturday at her home, 450 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, aged 84 years.

LEOPOLD KAUFFMAN, 59 years old, a retired Brooklyn merchant, was buried yesterday in the Bayside Cemetery. Mr. Kauffman died on Saturday at his home, 442 First Street, Brooklyn.

JOSIAH H. BERTINE, head of the firm of J. H. Bertine & Co., stationers in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 653 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was born in this city seventy-three years ago and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. ELRENA HENDERSON CREED, wife of Gilbert Creed and formerly active in the work of the Dutch Reformed Church of Queens, died on Sunday at her home, 62 Creed Avenue, Queens, in her sixty-third year.

Mrs. MARY McHALE JESSUP, the mother of Rev. Michael Jessup, Vice President of the Boston College, and of the Rev. Peter M. Jessup, assistant pastor of the Church of St. Agnes in Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 402 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. She is also survived by two other sons and four daughters.

JAMES HARRIOTT CORTELYOU, a civil war veteran and formerly for sixty-five years in the milling business, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, 506 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

JAMES M. DALLAS, formerly Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Third Judicial Circuit, died on Sunday at his home in Philadelphia, in his seventy-ninth year.

JOHN W. GEARY, Superintendent of deliveries in the Hoboken Post Office for the last five years, died on Sunday at his home, 829 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.

Captain ALPHEUS GARRISON, one of the last two surviving members of the convention held in Wheeling, W. Va., when West Virginia seceded from Virginia, died yesterday at his home in Morgantown, W. Va., in his eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE ADAMS PERRY, widow of General Alexander James Perry, U. S. A., died on Sunday at her home, 2003 P Street, Washington, D. C., in her eighty-third year.

Miss CEDORA LIEULLEN, first woman admitted to the practice of law in Indiana died in Bellefontaine, Ohio, yesterday.

CHARLES A. EDWARDS, a newspaper correspondent of Washington for many years, died early on Sunday night, in his fifty-seventh year. He represented a number of Texas newspapers until he retired three years ago. Mr. Edwards was formerly Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

HARRY STEWART HALL, President of the firm of N. Brigham Hall, W. D. Bloodgood & Co., stock brokers, died on Sunday at his home, 212 West 103d Street, in his forty-third year.

PHILIP CURTIS, formerly a member of the firm of Caswell, Curtis & Co., brokers, died on Sunday at his home, 25 West Forty-fourth Street, in his forty-fourth year.

WILLIAM BERDAN, Vice President of the Paterson Safe Deposit and Trust Company, died on Sunday at his home, 104 Carroll Street, Paterson, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

PAUL V. FLYNN, formerly for many years manager of The New Jersey Trade Review, died suddenly on Sunday night at his home in Newark, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

JOHN T. VAN ORDEN, President of the Van Orden Corset Company of Newark, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home in Cedar Grove, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

JOSEPH BAUMGARTEN, a manufacturer here for many years, died on Sunday at his home in Arlington, N. J., in his seventieth year.

Mrs. JANE R. DUPUY, widow of Guitan B. Dupuy, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Isaac Thornton Dupuy, in Arlington, N. J., in her ninety-sixth year.

ALANSON AUSTIN VANCE, a New Jersey newspaper editor for many years, died yesterday at his home, 19 Ridgedale Avenue, Morristown, N. J., in his ninety-first year. He had been connected with The New Jersey Herald and The New Jersey Home Journal, of which he was the founder.

Miss CAROLINE L. DIKEMAN, a direct descendant of Johannes Dikeman, one of the old Dutch West India Company, died at the home of her niece, Mrs. John H. Tooker, in Fort Jefferson, in her eighty-second year.

GEORGE A. H. MOULD, a civil engineer well known in the iron construction world and in recent years chief estimator for C. T. Wills, Inc., general contractors of this city, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 540 Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Mould was born in Kingston, Jamaica, and supervised the construction work in Egypt, South Africa, and Cuba for the old firm of Milliken Brothers. He was an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

WILLIAM PORTER CLARK, for many years associated with West, Baker & Co., commission merchants, of 61 Worth Street, died yesterday at his home, 440 Riverside Drive, in his eighty-second year.

WILLIAM FISHBOURNE WHARTON, formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Sunday at his home, 16 West Thirty-sixth Street, in his seventy-first year.

ROBERT T. SEIBERT, a brass manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 606 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-seventh year.

Thirty Paintings by Thirty Artists

"One of the most varied and enticing entertainments of the season."—Times.

MACBETH GALLERIES
450 Fifth Ave. (at 40th St.)

BILLY SUNDAY GOES HOME FOR A REST

Evangelist Passes Through City on His Way to Winona Lake.

"GOD CAN REACH NEW YORK"

"Folks Are Folks," He Says, "Whether They Live In Broadway or in a Log Cabin."

After the spectacular finish of his ten weeks' campaign in Boston, the Rev. Dr. William Ashley Sunday, the baseball evangelist, passed through New York yesterday morning en route to his home at Winona Lake, Ind., where he will rest for a few days before beginning his revival in Buffalo next week. Billy Sunday was elated by the results of his Boston campaign, and in a statement given exclusively to THE TIMES he spoke hopefully of the prospects of the New York revival, which will begin in April.

"They say New York is a wicked city," he said, "but every city has a bad reputation outside its own borders. I don't suppose New York is any worse proportionately than any other place. God can reach New York as well as Boston, and Boston has shown that the people of the great cities are just as susceptible to the gospel as those who live in the country. Folks are folks, whether they live on Broadway or Fifth Avenue, or in a log cabin on the mountainside, and there is that in every man and woman to which religion appeals.

"The followers of pleasure see the emptiness of it all, and the destruction of body and mind and pocketbook that it entails, and when they see something better they run to it like cattle running to the streams to drink. The idea that big cities are immune to revivals is all poppycock.

"New York is justly proud of the fact that she is the greatest city in the Union, and she will not be satisfied to trail behind others in her loyalty to higher things. I haven't had time to think much about the New York situation as yet, for Buffalo lies between, and I usually concentrate most of my attention on the work immediately in hand; but I feel sure that despite the racial and religious problems which New York presents the city will open her heart to God."

Billy Sunday was accompanied by his wife, "Ma" Sunday, who is one of the principal forces in his organization, and by his son George, who handles the business affairs of the revivalist's staff and much of the advance work. Mrs. Sunday has been giving a good deal of attention to the preparations of the campaign in New York, and George has been spending most of his time here recently in co-operation with the local committee which is preparing the way. It has now been decided that instead of starting on Palm Sunday, April 1, the Sunday campaign here will begin on Easter afternoon.

The Sunday party arrived from Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and had breakfast at George Sunday's residence at 125 Riverside Drive. Mr. and Mrs. Sunday left at 10:08 A. M. for Lawrenceville, N. J., where their second son, William, Jr., is in school, and also stopped for a visit at Trenton later in the day. From Trenton they took a train to Chicago and thence to Winona Lake. Other members of the Sunday party who go to their homes after each campaign are scattering, but will gather in Buffalo in the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Alice Bennett Dies at 105.

Mrs. Alice Bennett, Brooklyn's oldest resident, who celebrated her 105th birthday last December, died on Sunday at her home, 152 Webster Avenue. She retained all her faculties until her death and had been active until about a week ago. A little more than a month ago Mrs. Bennett went out for her first automobile ride. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to Brooklyn eighty-five years ago. She had made her home with her daughter, Mary, in the Webster Avenue house for the last sixty years. She was the widow of Thomas Bennett, a farmer, in what is now the Parkville section of Brooklyn, and after his death forty-two years ago she continued the truck farm. Until two years ago Mrs. Bennett always prepared the Christmas dinner and held a family reunion which was attended by her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She is survived by her daughter and a son.

DENIAL BY COLUMBIA MAN.

Robert L. Hale Says Anti-Military Meeting Was Not a Disappointment.

Members of the Faculty of Columbia University yesterday took exception to an account recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES which intimated that the student meeting held on Jan. 15 in Earl Hall to protest against compulsory military service had been a "frost." It had been stated that provision had been made for 2,000 and that only 200 men turned out.

Robert L. Hale of the economics department, one of the speakers, said that his remarks had been inaccurately reported. He said that no effort had been made to get 2,000 attendance and that for 200 men to assemble to listen to something not actually related to student activities was a crowd that equaled any of the university's noon-hour gatherings.

Charles G. Williams Dies Suddenly.

Charles G. Williams, Secretary of the Union News Company, 106 Reade Street, died suddenly yesterday morning on the 125th Street station platform of the New York Central Railroad. He was in his forty-ninth year and was on his way to his office from his home in Hartsdale, N. Y., when he became ill on the train. Mr. Williams entered the service of the Union News Company when a boy. He left a daughter and two brothers, Henry M. Williams, President, and Clarence E. Williams, General Manager of the company.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

HELFAND—GREENBERG.—Julius J. Helfand engaged to Clara Greenberg on her twentieth birthday.

YOUNG—BYRNE.—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Byrne of Greenridge Av., White Plains, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Clara Louise, to Harry Oliver Young, son of Mr. H. A. Young of the same city.

Married.

FRISCH—BAAR.—Mrs. Jacob Baar, 552A Macon St., Brooklyn, announces the marriage of her daughter Isabelle to Walter Frisch, by Rev. Dr. S. Cohen, Jan. 21, 1917.

HOURTAL—POPE.—Mrs. J. B. Pope announces the marriage of her daughter, Louise, sister of Charles H. Pope, to Mr. Henri Hourtal of the French Army, at the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1916.

JESSUP—GROVE.—On Jan. 17, 1917, at the American Mission, Tabriz, West Persia, Helen T. Grove, sister of Dr. W. E. Grove of Milwaukee, Wis., to Rev. Frederick N. Jessup, Princeton '97, Auburn '05.

McCREA—REED.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917, by Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, at East Orange, N. J., Adelaide Van Zant Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Ellsworth Reed, to Clifford Parsons McCrea, son of Dr. and Mrs. Philip McCrea of West Falls, N. Y.

WILLETS—McKINNEY.—On Jan. 22d, at the Old First Church, 5th Av. and 11th St., Mrs. Ida B. McKinney and Mr. Samuel Willets, by the Rev. Howard Duffield.

DORNBUSCH—NADEL.—Elsie R. Nadel to Edward Dornbusch.

Died.

ASFALG.—Jacob Asfalg, in his 84th year. Funeral from his late residence, 241 East 3d St. on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 9:30 A. M. sharp, thence to Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, East 3d St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Omit flowers.

BAUMGARTEN.—On Jan. 21st, 1917, Josef Baumgarten. Funeral private, at his late residence, 1 Fairview Place, Arlington, N. J.

BENNETT.—At the residence of her parents, 31 West 12th St., on Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, Barbara, daughter of Harold H. and Susan B. Bennett.

BERDAN.—In Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, William Berdan, in his 68th year. Funeral service on Tuesday, Jan. 23, from his late home, 104 Carroll St., Paterson, at 2 P. M. It is the urgent request of the family that no flowers be sent.

BODMAN.—Sunday morning, Jan. 21, at Lakewood, N. J., Edward C. Bodman, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 835 Madison Av., New York City, on Tuesday, 23d instant, at 10 A. M.

BOGART.—On Jan. 21, 1917, William H. Bogart, aged 73 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 352 East 200th St., Bronx, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M.

BROADBENT.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, at his residence, 26 West 89th St., Charles L. Broadbent. Funeral private.

BROUWER.—At 65 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, George H., beloved husband of Evelyn E. Brouwer, in his 62d year. Funeral private.

BRUCE.—In Midland Park, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Lydia A. Bruce. Funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at her late residence, Wyckoff Road, Midland Park, N. J., at 12:30 P. M. Private.

BRYAN.—Mary. Funeral from John J. Fox's chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 2 P. M. Interment in St. Michael's.

CARR.—On Jan. 22, Angela E. Carr, in her 79th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 11 A. M.

CLARK.—On Jan. 22, 1917, William Porter Clark, aged 51 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 440 Riverside Drive, Wednesday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Interment private at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

CLOUGH.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, at Closter, N. J., Jonathan Kipp Clough, son of Ethel Kipp and Clarence Ambrose Clough; age six years five months and twenty days. Funeral private.

COLEMAN.—George, on Jan. 21; beloved husband of Margaret McDonald, at his home, 878 East 54th St., Brooklyn. Service Tuesday, Jan. 23, 8 P. M. Interment Jan. 24, 10 A. M., Cypress Hills Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

COLLINS.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, 1917, at Seaford, Del., Gertrude, daughter of Stacy B. and Hannah W. Jenks Collins. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, 144 East 20th St., Tuesday, Jan. 23, 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

CRASTO.—Suddenly, in Denver, Col., on Jan. 18, 1917, Rev. Edwin N. Crasto. Funeral service at Madison Av. Methodist Episcopal Church, 60th St. and Madison Av., Wednesday, 24th inst., 11:30 A. M.

CREED.—Elrena Henderson, wife of Gilbert Creed, on Sunday, Jan. 21, in her 63d year. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, Creed Av., Queens, L. I. Interment private.

CRONIN.—On Jan. 21, after a short illness, James E. Cronin, brother of Mrs. Francis McKernan. Funeral from his late residence, 2,478 McClay Av., Westchester, (Bronx,) on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M. Mass of requiem at St. Raymond's Church at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

CROSCUT.—George E., at Mount Vernon, on Sunday, Jan. 21. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 8 P. M., at Burr Davis Chapel, South 4th Av., Mount Vernon. Interment private.

DE WOLF.—Adel. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Tuesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

ENGELBREKT.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Olof Engelbrekt in his 70th year. Funeral service at his home, 31 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M.

FLYNN.—At Middletown, N. Y., on Jan. 21, Frederick Flynn, of pneumonia. Funeral services Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., 15 Houston Av., Middletown, N. Y.

FOX.—Maskell Ewing, in his 73th year, on Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, at his residence, corner of Perry Av. and Bedford Park Boulevard. Service at Morrisania Presbyterian Church, Washington Av., near 166th St., Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

FRIEND.—On Jan. 21, at his residence, 321 West 92d St., Gustav Friend, beloved father of Carrie P. and Clarence G. Friend and Edith F. Ryttenberg. Funeral private.

GANNON.—At Geneva, Switzerland, Florence, beloved wife of Peter Gannon.

GEIBEL.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 22, Adam Geibel, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 116 South Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, 24th, at 2 P. M. Interment Kensico.

HAMAN.—On Jan. 22, Mrs. John Haman. Funeral from her late residence, 423 East 158th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 24. Mass of requiem, Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Ann's Av., at 159th St., Bronx, at 10 A. M.

HILDEBRANDT.—On Jan. 20, 1917, Barbara Hildebrandt, after a long illness, in her 76th year. Funeral Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, at 10:30 o'clock, from her late residence, 154 7th St.; thence to St. Nicholas Church, 2d St., between Avenue A and 1st Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be read. Relatives and friends are invited.

HYATT.—At Hartford, Conn., Jan. 22d, 1917, Alice Archer, wife of the late Ferdinand Hyatt. Funeral services at Chappaqua Quaker Meeting House Wednesday at 2 P. M.

OLD ST. PAUL'S B'way and Fulton St.
TO-DAY 12 NOON
ORATORIO
"ST. PAUL"

Died.

HUSBANDS.—In New York City, on Jan. 21, Clements Miller Husbands. Interment Philadelphia, Penn.

JEFFCOATT.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Henry Jeffcoatt, for many years a faithful and devoted friend and servant in the family of Thatcher M. Adams. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. Adams, 63 East 79th St., Thursday morning, 10:30 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—Laura Winthrop, daughter of the late Laura Winthrop and William Tompkins Johnson, at her residence, 123 Bement Av., West New Brighton, S. I. Funeral private, 10 A. M., Tuesday. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—The Colonial Dames of America. It is with regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death of their fellow-member, Miss Laura Winthrop Johnson.

E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

JOSELOFF.—Waiter, son of Samuel and Celia Joseloff, at Lobanon Hospital, Jan. 22. Funeral 305 East 161st St., today, 1 P. M., from residence.

KELLER.—Henry K., in his 95th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 158 West 84th St., Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

KENNEALLY.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Thomas Kenneally, in the 84th year of his age, at his late residence, 119 Christopher St., West 65th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Paulist Fathers, Columbus Av. and 59th St., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

KENNY.—On Jan. 22, 1917, Anna Rita Kenny, daughter of Edward and Margaret Kenny. Funeral from her late residence, 39 Marble Hill Av., Kingsbridge, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. John's Church, 231st St., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Automobile cortege.

KOHN.—Charles D. Kohn, beloved father of Isaac, William, Samuel, Rita, and Flora Feldman. Funeral private, Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 620 West 156th.

KOHN.—Charles D. Brethren of Zion Lodge, No. 2, A. U. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles D. Kohn, which takes place at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, from 620 West 115th.

BERNARD M. KAPLAN, President.
HERMAN RUSSIG, Secretary.

KURTZ.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, Charles W. Kurtz, in his 77th year. Services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at 524 10th St., Brooklyn.

LEE.—Arvilla E., Jan. 21. Funeral services at her late residence, 91 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, in her 72d year, Hannah, beloved wife of Jacob Lewis, devoted mother of Bella, Blanch, Lena, Isidora, Herman J., and Mrs. E. Jeans. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,675 Broadway, Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 10 A. M.

MACKELLAR.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 21, 1917, Victor B., son of Cynthia and the late William S. Mackellar, in his 25th year. Private funeral services will be held at his late residence, 35 North Maple Av., near Grove St., East Orange, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 1917, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

MANGONE.—Francisco, Jan. 20, at his home, 42 Spring St., West Hoboken, N. J., at the age of 57 years. Funeral private, and at the convenience of family.

MAWHINNEY.—Sarah E., in her 70th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 304 Jewett Av., West New Brighton, S. I., Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 P. M.

MERRIFIELD.—On Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, Anne E. Merrifield, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral at her home, 371½ Downing St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

MORTON.—Mitchell, on Jan. 21, at Roosevelt Hospital. Funeral services at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, 159 West 53d St., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock.

MOULD.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, George A. H. Mould, A. M. I. C. E. and A. M. A. S. C. E., beloved husband of Mary Morrison Mould. Funeral services at his late residence, 540 Fourth St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 P. M.

MUENSTER.—Jan. 21st, 1917, Rose Muenster, at the residence of her brother, William F. Muenster, 200 Claremont Av. Funeral services Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

OBERLIES.—On Jan. 21, 1917, William Oberlies, aged 76. Services at Ethical Culture Auditorium, 64th St. and Central Park West, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

OSBORN.—near Brookline, Mass., Sunday, Jan 21, 1917, F. Anna, daughter of the late William and Priscilla Osborn, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral private.

PALMER.—On Jan. 21, Thomas C. Palmer, in his 85th year. Funeral service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will meet 1:04 o'clock train from Grand Central Station.

PECK.—Sunday, Jan. 21, Laura A., widow of Norman Peck, Sr., and daughter of the late John T. and Priscilla Martin. Funeral services at her late residence, 500 Madison Av., Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

PERRY.—Josephine Adams, widow of the late General Alexander James Perry, U. S. A., in the 83d year of her age, at her residence, 2003 P St., Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1917. Funeral service will be held 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, at the Church of the Epiphany, G St., between 13th and 14th Sts., Washington, D. C. Interment at Arlington.

POTAMIAN.—The Manhattan College Commercial Alumni Association in deepest sorrow announces to its members the death of Rev. Brother Potamian. His preeminent position as Dean of the Science Department never prevented him from evidencing at all times an intense interest in behalf of the Commercial Department and its graduates. We mourn our loss. Members are requested to assemble at the college and attend solemn mass of requiem at 10 A. M. Tuesday, Jan. 23, Annunciation Church.

WILLIAM C. POMMERER, President.
AMOS F. SILLSWORTH, Secretary.

REMINGTON.—Suddenly, at the residence of her great-nephew, James F. Nuno, Broadway, Auburndale, Flushing, L. I., on Jan. 22, 1917, Elizabeth H. Remington, in her 91st year. Buffalo (N. Y.) and Grand Rapids (Mich.) papers please copy.

RENNERT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 22, George W. Rennert, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 366 West 120th St., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, at 7:30.

ROSEN.—Samuel. Members of Maimonides Lodge, 743, F. and A. M., and Krakauer Society invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 518 West 151st St., Wednesday, 2 P. M.

RUSSELL.—Milton J., beloved son of Josephine Heimberger and the late James W. Russell. Funeral from his late residence, 218 East 188th, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary.

SALT.—On Jan. 22, William Henry Salt, at his residence, 706 West 179th St., husband of Carrie Adler Salt. Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock. Interment private.

SCHLEYER.—On Monday, Jan. 22, Clara Schleyer, beloved mother of Victor and Rose. Funeral private.

SCHMALLE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, Charles H., beloved husband of Mary Schmale, (nee Fehrentz,) aged 73 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 4 P. M., at his late residence, 230 Bowers St., Jersey City. Funeral private.

SCHUBART.—On Jan. 22, in his 63d year, Aaron, beloved husband of Rose Jacobs, father of Henry A., Madeline Fisher, Louise B. Weinberg. Funeral at convenience of family.

SHIPMAN.—Adair Mooney, widow of Andrew J. Shipman, after a short illness, at her residence, 636 West 158th, Monday, Jan. 22, at midnight. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMONS.—Mount Vernon Lodge No. 71, I. O. F. S. of L. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, John E. Simons, from 2,063 7th Av., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

HENRY SWAIN, President.
CARSON MINTZ, Secretary Pro Tem.

Died.

STEERS.—Jan. 19, 1917, at the residence of Naval Constructor Henry Williams, Charleston, S. C., after a brief illness, Susan A., widow of Abraham Steers, mother of Edward P. Steers, Mrs. Henry Williams,

BROWNE ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS CONTROL OF GARDEN FOR ATHLETIC PURPOSES

GARDEN GOES UNDER CONTROL OF BROWNE

Prominent Sportsman Says He Will Promote Athletic Events There for One Year.

PLANS COSTLY ALTERATIONS

Declares $1,250,000 Will Be Expended — New Structure and Huge Sporting Club Promised.

Grant Hugh Browne, prominently known through his identification with thoroughbred racing in this country and Canada, last night announced that he had obtained control of Madison Square Garden up to March 1, 1918, with the privilege of renewing the arrangement then.

Mr. Browne said that he had not obtained a lease of the property from the syndicate which took the historic arena off the hands of the New York Life Insurance Company early this month, for a price stated to have been $2,400,000, but that he would have charge of all enterprises of an athletic nature to be staged at the Garden in the immediate future.

William C. Roberts, who is associated with the syndicate which bought the property, and P. A. Singer, who has been mentioned as the owner of the property, both denied having knowledge of any transactions on the part of Browne when questioned last night by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. When seen in his apartment at the Hotel McAlpin late last night, Browne was enthusiastic.

"I have just completed negotiations for control of Madison Square Garden for a term of one year, with a possibility of a renewal of contract at the expiration of my present term," he said. "I have no lease on the property, for a lease is unnecessary. The idea is simply this: The present owners of the Garden are to continue to hold the property, but have granted me the control for the staging of athletic exhibitions. This means that I will conduct all boxing bouts at the Garden for a period of at least one year.

"There never was any doubt in my mind that I would get control of this much-sought-for boxing centre. From the time that I started negotiations the only question with me was—would I have enough time to devote to the venture? My entrance into the field for the Garden became known only a few days ago, but once I decided I had the time to spare the other duties the details were with me only a formality."

Elaborate Improvements Planned.

Mr. Browne then dwelt on some of the plans he has in view for improving the Garden. He said that the interior would be so altered as to enlarge the present seating capacity by 5,000 or 6,000. He said that he was also considering the plan of erecting a building of from twelve to fifteen stories, to contain all modern accommodations for a gigantic sporting club, which he proposes forming, and that this building would be put up at the western end of the amphitheatre. The proposed club would be operated much along the lines of the National Sporting Club of London, or the New York A. C., with leading men identified with sports among the members.

His main idea in getting the Garden, Browne said, is to save it from being lost to the public, and his idea in organizing an elaborate sporting club is for the purpose of fostering sports in this country. He added that he expects to consult with architects today over his plans for rebuilding. His total outlay for improving the Garden, Mr. Browne said, would probably reach $1,250,000.

Negotiations for a boxing license will be begun today, he stated, and added that he would probably stage his first bout on March 5. The chief figure in this contest will be either Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, or Fred Fulton, the Rochester (Minn.) contender for Jess Willard's heavyweight championship title.

Browne Hopes to Sign Darcy.

Browne announced that he would see E. T. O'Sullivan, Darcy's business manager, this morning, for the purpose of talking over terms. He declared that he would like to stage a bout with Darcy against either Jack Dillon or Billy Miske. When asked if he intended pitting Fulton against Jess Willard, Browne said there was plenty of time for such a match. In answer to a question, Browne said that he would not stand in the way of a match in which one of the principals was Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, heavyweight champion of Europe, provided that Tex Rickard was successful in bringing the French boxer to this country.

This will mark Browne's first venture into the boxing game, although he is an ardent follower of the sport. He has not missed an important boxing exhibition in the last thirty years, he said, and has often traveled to Europe for a great contest. He is at present constructing a huge arena in Cuba, where he also intends staging boxing bouts. His work in Cuba has been interrupted because of a labor strike, but Mr. Browne said last night that he expected to be able to stage a bout on the island in March.

Tex Rickard, the Western promoter, who for the last few weeks has been engaged actively in efforts to obtain a lease of Madison Square Garden, was astonished when informed of Browne's announcement last night. Rickard said that he had been assured as late as yesterday afternoon that his application for the lease was being received favorably by the owners of the property and that indications pointed to success in his efforts. He announced also that he would continue his negotiations today, when he has several appointments arranged.

STATE MAY PROBE BOXING.

Assemblyman McCue Enters Bill at Albany—Wenck Case Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Assemblyman Martin G. McCue, formerly a pugilist of New York City, offered a resolution tonight calling for the appointment of a joint committee from the Assembly and Senate to investigate the State Athletic Commission, especially in the matter of permits issued during the last year for boxing contests.

The resolution stated that the suggestion was made in view of the general dissatisfaction with the work of the commission. Charges against Chairman Wenck of the commission are now being investigated by order of Governor Whitman. The resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The hearing of the charges made against Chairman Frederick A. Wenck before Franklin B. Lord, the Governor's legal adviser, was postponed again today until next Friday.

GRAHAM LEADS ON LINKS.

Turns In Best Card of 77 in Qualifying Round of Belleair Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 22.—In a field of 101 golfers S. J. Graham of Greenwich led the qualifying round of the annual January tournament over the Belleair Country Club links today with 77. Ira Holden, the Ohio State champion from Cincinnati, was second best with 79, and from this point on the scores went up to 92, at which figure four players tied for two places.

D. A. Noyes, Chicago, and H. P. Farrington, Boston, won in the play-off, qualified with an 87. In the second flight W. E. Marcus, C. M. Ransom, H. Philip Carter of Nassau, the favorite, L. Phillips, A. P. McKean, C. V. Rich, C. C. Marshall, and R. S. Porter all found places.

The summary:

Ira Holden, Cincinnati, 79; Winthrop Ingersoll, Rockford, 83; L. B. Dicksson, Belleair, 84; W. S. Reyburn, Chevy Chase, 85; Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, 85; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, Mass., 86; L. S. Robeson, Rochester, 86; Philip Carter, Nassau, 87; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 89; C. J. Winton, Minnekahda, 90; E. P. Boyd, Shawnee, Penn., 90; J. B. Elsman, Oakmont, 90; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 91; D. A. Noyes, Glenview, 92; H. P. Farrington, Boston, 92; W. E. Marcus, Baltusrol, 92; P. A. Legge, Philadelphia, 92.

N. Y. GOLFERS WIN PRIZES.

Hamilton and Spotts Qualify for Pinehurst Advertising Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 22.—The roll call of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests, now sojourning at Pinehurst for a week, has passed the 200 mark, and 162 of the members, men and women, took part in the qualifying round of the week's tournament today.

L. A. Hamilton of New York won the prize for the best gross round, with an 82. The prize for the best net went to Ralph L. Spotts of New York, with a card of 90—20, 70. Mrs. E. D. Moore of New York won the prize for the best gross in the women's round.

W. G. A. THREAT BELITTLED.

Metropolitan Golfers Take Proposed New Amateur Ruling Lightly.

Golfers of the metropolitan district who are in close touch with the affairs of the United States Golf Association are not disturbed by the rumors of a threatened split in the organization through the action taken by the Western Golf Association at its annual meeting in Chicago on Saturday. From the West comes the report that a new amateur rule, presumably opposed to that recently ratified by the delegates at the annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. at the Hotel Astor, is to be formulated by a special committee of the Western Golf Association.

It is pointed out that this action will not directly affect the national organization, inasmuch as the W. G. A. is not a member of the U. S. G. A., and consequently any action that the U. S. G. A. might take would be through the individual clubs. In any case, it is all a matter of what may occur in the future, and the officials of the national association will not take cognizance of the matter unless some rule is adopted and carried out which violates the by-laws of the U. S. G. A.

NEW RACE AT PENN RELAYS.

Championship Contest for Roman Catholic Schools Added.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—A championship race for Roman Catholic schools has been added to the program of the relay races to be held at Franklin Field under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania on April 28, it was announced today. Classification of preparatory and high schools is nearly completed, and the management plans to send out invitations this week. Seventy preparatory and 125 high schools participated in the races last year, and it is expected this year's combined list will exceed 200. Most of the school events will be held on the first day of the carnival, as will also the Pentathlon, the City College championship, American College Medley sprint and distance relay championships.

LEONARD BEATS WALLACE.

Timely Bell in Two Rounds Just Saves Brooklyn Lightweight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—A timely sound of the gong at the end of the sixth round was all that saved Eddie Wallace of Brooklyn from making a trip to the Land of Nod in his bout with Benny Leonard, New York's clever and hard hitting lightweight. In the final session Leonard, despite an injured left hand, was deprived of a knockout when the gong announced the end.

Wallace was groggy and staggering. He reeled, and just as Leonard was in the act of sending over the decisive and deciding right smash to the exposed and unprotected jaw, the bell called a halt to the mêlée. Leonard outclassed the Brooklyn boy. He outhit and out-generaled him all the way.

INTERCITY BOUTS SATURDAY

Gaddi, Gleason, and Morris to Represent New York.

An interesting series of amateur boxing bouts has been arranged by the New York Athletic club for its inter-city tournament, which will be held in the gymnasium on Saturday night. Three of this city's leading amateurs have been selected to represent New York. They are John Gaddi, Metropolitan Association and New York State heavyweight and middleweight champion; Bob Gleason, Metropolitan 145-pound champion, and Willie Morris, national 125-pound champion. On Thursday night competition will be held at 110, 130 and 158 pounds, all of which classes are open.

Bantamweights in Ring Tonight.

Two ten-round bouts will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this evening, and in both contests bantamweight boxers will be the principals. The main event will bring together Kid Taylor of Brooklyn and Teddy Jacobs, an east side boxer. In the other ten-round contest Terry Martion of Providence, R. I., will oppose Dutch Brandt, the aggressive Brooklyn bantamweight.

Cadley and Levy Win at Whist.

The Atlantic trophy, at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Atlantic Whist Association, held at the Hotel Ansonia, was won by Messrs. Cadley and Levy. The Faber trophy was captured by Mrs. C. N. Vaill and P. Hartman. The Knickerbocker Whist Club, represented by Messrs. Parsons, Kling, Lurz, and Frost, won the Albany trophy.

FRATERNITY ADMITS NINE MORE LEAGUES

Membership Thrown Open to Players in Class B and C Organizations.

The baseball strike will be spread throughout the country before Spring, according to the plans of President David L. Fultz and the Board of Directors of the Players' Fraternity. The organization announced yesterday that all Class B and C leagues would be admitted to membership, a move by which several hundred new members will join the players' ranks in their struggle against organized ball. The entrance of these new leagues into the fight will include the smaller leagues from the far Northwest to Texas and throughout the Middle West and South.

The move in admitting new leagues to membership has a wide significance, and the strike movement will now include every league of any importance from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Up to the present time the organization has limited its membership to the two major leagues, the three Class AA leagues, and to the two Class A leagues. These organizations include the National and American Leagues, the International and Pacific Coast Leagues, the American Association, the Southern Association, and the Western League. From these organizations the fraternity has enlisted a membership of more than 1,200, about a third of which are members of the major leagues.

Lowering the bars for Classes B and C will rally nine additional leagues to the fraternity's standard. The Class B organizations are the Central League, which includes cities in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; the Eastern League of New England, the Three-I League, including cities in Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana; the New York State League, the Northwestern League, which has in its membership cities in Washington, Montana and British Columbia, and the Texas League.

The Class C organizations are the Northern League, made up of cities in Minnesota, Ontario, Wisconsin, and Manitoba; the South Atlantic League, made up of cities in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina, and the Virginia League.

President Fultz says that communications from all these districts show that the players are anxious to join their fellow players in the fraternity movement.

President Tener of the National League said yesterday that the utterances of President Fultz on Sunday did not alter the situation in any way. Organized ball still takes the attitude that the minor league troubles are only a side issue with the major leagues, and that it is a great injustice to draw the majors into the controversy.

While the major league club owners have maintained that there was no general movement among the clubs to cut salaries, it developed yesterday that the Brooklyn Club, which won the National pennant last Fall, had cut the salaries of eleven of its players.

According to President Ebbets, six of the players whose salaries were reduced had forced the club to cancel contracts under which they were playing and to sign them at larger salaries for long term contracts by threats to jump to the Federal League. Two players forced long term war-time contracts by threats to jump to the Federal League between seasons. The salaries offered these eleven men, says Mr. Ebbets, "are based on normal conditions in 1913, and in each instance except one they are offered an increase over what they received in 1913. Under no conditions will we continue war-time salaries in making new contracts."

"If the players hold out," says the Brooklyn owner, "we will fill the places with ambitious youngsters who will give more thought to the playing and less to the unfair tactics of the old players. Once we have filled a striker's place with an ambitious youngster, the newcomer will not be removed to make room for the hold-out to return."

The Brooklyn players are greatly surprised at the wholesale cuts which have been made in their salaries, and it was stated yesterday that Stengel, Wheat, and Otto Miller have returned their contracts unsigned.

JOHNSON EXPECTS NO STRIKE.

American League Head Says Players Are with the Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—"The backbone of the baseball players' strike is broken," was the parting shot to Dave Fultz, President of the Players' Fraternity, by President Ban Johnson of the American League this afternoon before his departure for Dover Hall, Ga., on a pleasure trip. Reports from American League managers and players coming to the headquarters of the circuit tend to prove that a strike is not wanted by the players, says the American League chief. It proves, he contends, that the strike propaganda is being fostered by Fultz principally.

President Dunn of the Cleveland Indians made an optimistic report. "Practically all of my players have signed contracts to play for Cleveland in 1917," said Dunn today. "The only one of the regulars who has not come to terms is Bobby Roth and I anticipate no serious hitch with this player."

The report from Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington Club was also optimistic. Griffith said he had seen a number of players and they seemed to be loyal to their club. Four of his regulars, including Walter Johnson, were already under contract, he said, and he anticipated little trouble rounding up his other regulars. White Sox players have lined up almost unanimously in favor of their club as opposed to the fraternity, and the St. Louis team also seemed strong for its club.

President Johnson exhibited a communication from Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in which the latter asserted a walkout of the major league players would not be at the instigation of the organization of which he is head.

NINE OF RED SOX SIGNED.

Barry, Ruth, Shore, and Agnew Among Those Under Contract.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Harry H. Frazee, President of the Boston American League Baseball Club, announced tonight that he had nine players under contract, including Manager John J. Barry, who signed a few weeks ago, and Ruth, Shore, and Agnew, whose contracts hold over from last season. He expected five more players to send in their contracts Thursday. At the club's office it was stated that nearly all members of the team are members of the Baseball Players' Fraternity.

Larry Doyle Will Not Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Larry Doyle, second baseman of the Chicago Nationals, advised President Weeghman today that he was not in sympathy with the threat of David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, to call a strike. Doyle is a member of the fraternity, but asserts he will report Feb. 20 for the Spring training trip.

STOP SKATING TO FIGHT.

Adams and Merlo Make Race Lively —Kuehne Beaten in Handicap.

The rivalry was so keen in the one-mile handicap skating race at St. Nicholas Rink last night that two of the skaters dropped out of the whirl around the rink and indulged in a little bout at fisticuffs. Anthony Merlo of the Riverside S. C., and R. G. Adams, unattached, were the two who furnished some excitment besides the skating. Adams claimed that Merlo was bumping him out of the course on the turns, so he bumped him in response. Suddenly Adams had Merlo by the mustache and yanked him off the course. They clinched. Then peaceful citizens interfered and quelled the outbreak.

The one-mile handicap was won by George Pickering of the Riverside Club after a close finish with W. M. Taylor of the New York A. C. In this event Walter Kuehne of the New York A. C., the metropolitan champion, started from scratch, but he could not overcome the big lead of his opponents in the sixteen turns of the rink.

A novice skater, Warren Beebe of Long Branch, won the half-mile handicap from a big field. He was hard pressed all the way by Joe Moore, the seventeen-year-old office boy at the rink. Moore made a bad turn coming into the stretch, and Beebe won by three yards. The winner's time was 1:28 1-5. Beebe was so tired that he was beaten in the novice half-mile race. It was won by M. McLaughlin of Bronx Church House. Mrs. Elsie McMillan skated an exhibition quarter mile in 0:48.

The summary:

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by George Pickering, Riverside S. C., (50 yards;) W. M. Taylor, New York A. C., (30 yards,) second; Irving Reimer, Riverside S. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—3:07.

One-Half Mile Handicap.—Won by Warren Beebe, Long Branch, (65 yards;) Joe Moore, St. Nicholas Rink, (80 yards,) second; George Pickering, Riverside S. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—1:28 1-5.

One-Half Mile Novice.—Won by M. McLaughlin, Bronx Church House; H. C. Carter, New York, second; Warren Beebe, Long Branch, third. Time—1:51.

FELLOWES GOES TO CANADA.

Further Probe Deemed Necessary Into Hockey Players' Status.

The Irish-American A. C. has refused to abide by the decision of the Amateur Hockey League in disqualifying two of its players, Wellington and Bawlf, on the grounds of professionalism, until the cases have been more fully investigated. It was announced at a meeting of the Executive Committee last night at St. Nicholas Rink that Cornelius Fellowes had gone to Canada to investigate the charges of alleged professionalism. He will report back to the committee.

The Irish-American Club withdrew its protest of last week's game against the Crescent A. C. at the new rink in Brooklyn. The committee voted to change the date of the Crescent A. C.-St. Nicholas game scheduled for the Brooklyn Ice Palace from Feb. 2 to Feb 1. The change was made to avoid a conflict with the games of the Schoolboy Hockey League in Brooklyn.

ALL-BREED SHOW TODAY.

Queensboro Kennel Club's Exhibit Will Offer 200 Special Prizes.

The annual midwinter open all-breed match show of the Queensboro Kennel Club will be held at Link's Casino, Astoria, today. About 200 specials are offered, including cups and money to be won outright. Post entries will be received tonight at an increased entrance fee.

The following fanciers have accepted the club's invitation to judge in the different breeds:

Miss C. C. Whitney, Maspeth, L. I.—Great Danes and English toy spaniels.

H. O. Jennings, New York City—Pekingese.

Horace H. Walnwright, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pomeranians.

Julius Feder, New York City—Bostons.

Jules Ferond, New York City—French bulldogs, chows, poodles, Maltese terriers, toy poodles, Yorkshires, Japanese spaniels, and local class.

Dr. H. Rabenstein, New York City—Bulldogs.

Andy Thiel, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Beagles, Cocker spaniels, and Brussels griffons.

Vinton P. Breese, Newark, N. J.—St. Bernards, Russian wolfhounds, pointers, setters, Dalmatians, fox terriers, Scottish terriers, dachshunds, collies, German sheepdogs, Airedales, bull terriers, Irish terriers, miscellaneous, and member classes.

Jules Ferond and Vinton P. Breese—Unclassified specials.

Cat Show for League for Animals.

The fourth Silver Society Cat Show will be held on Jan. 23 and 24 in the Winter Garden of the Hotel McAlpin, in aid of the New York Women's League for Animals, Inc. Some of the most beautiful cats and kittens in the world will be on exhibition, it is promised.

Long Island Title Shoot Jan. 30.

The ninth annual clay bird championship of Long Island will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 30. The event is expected to have a record entry and will be conducted under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

COREY GAINS TITLE IN CLASS B SQUASH

Platt, Also a Yale Club Player, Goes Down to Defeat in Straight Games.

Alan Corey of the Yale Club won the national Class B squash tennis championship at the Columbia Club yesterday when he defeated Livingston Platt, also of the Yale Club, in the final round of the event in straight games. The scores were 15—9, 15—9, 15—7. Both men depended largely on speed, but Corey excelled, and his court generalship was also more improved than that of his opponent. Although Corey succeeded in taking the honors without being forced to more than three games, he had to exert himself to the utmost at times to withstand the rallies which his opponent brought forth. In fighting these off Corey displayed fine judgment and made some gets that were remarkable. It was his ability to cover court well that stood to his advantage all through the match. It had been anticipated that the match would be well contested, but that Corey should win it in straight games was something of a surprise.

The victor started with a fire and dash that made him almost invincible in the early part of each game, and it was the lead gained then that discounted largely the good work of Platt later on. The latter was always forced into the position of having to play an uphill game, and, whereas he did it with spirit and excellence, his rallies were staged too late to offset the superior work of Corey.

It was plain in the first game that Corey would resort to nothing so much as speed in endeavoring to undermine the play of his opponent. His racquet was hit viciously to the ball, and the sphere had a tendency to race away from Platt, who was endeavoring to make the return. In large part the victor played fast to the front wall, sending his shots low, so that Platt was many times deprived of an opportunity for a return, the ball coming away from the wall so low that there was scarcely any bound. Corey also played the angle shots, the ball hitting into the heart of the corner and caroming away on deceptive lines.

In the opening game Corey raced away to a commanding position. His first hand netted 3 points, and after seven hands the score read 11 to 2 in his favor. Then came a bit of better play by Platt. He was accurate and powerful in his stroking, and the lead which Corey had gained was gradually cut down. In the next seven hands Corey was actually outplayed, and Platt brought his count up to 9. The new champion was counting only one at a time, but was able to keep the lead and take the contest at 15—9.

The most brilliant play of the match was witnessed during the second game. Each man fought out the points with determination, and hand after hand came and went without material effect on the score. In this Corey also gained an early lead, the score at one point being 11 to 1 in his favor. It went to 14 to 3, and then Platt spurred himself to greater effort. In four succeeding hands he gathered in 6 points, but the task of keeping Corey from the one point that he needed for the game was beyond his ability. Although the final game was also well contested, the victory was easier for Corey than in the two which had gone before.

After the Class B event James Reid, the Crescent A. C. professional, and Frank De Salvo, professional at the Columbia Club, engaged in a spirited contest. Reid won three straight games, but only after a keen battle. The score was 15—7, 15—12, 15—13.

The score of the Corey-Platt match follows:

Alan Corey vs. Livingston Platt.

FIRST GAME.

Corey .....3020411010011—15
Platt .....0100103011020..— 9

SECOND GAME.

Corey—
2011000114010000003000 1—15
Platt—
0000001000000200010 32..— 9

THIRD GAME.

Corey .....1004003000003200 2—15
Platt .....0011002001010001 0..— 7

YALE TEAM URGED TO BOX.

Wrestling Also Prescribed by Ell Football Heads.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22.—Eighty candidates of the Yale football eleven today reported for registration at a smoker given at the University Club. Head Coach Tad Jones was the chief speaker, and brief remarks were made by Line Coach Dr. Arthur Brides, Captain Gates, and Trainer John Mack. Advice was given regarding general physical condition, which the candidates were urged to maintain till next season closes. They were advised to take light regular exercises, including wrestling and boxing.

Jones asked the players to regard the victories over Harvard and Princeton the past year as starting points for Yale's new football history. He said that during the past Fall Yale football men have shown that the Yale of today is the same as the Yale of yesterday. He said that in the past Yale has for several years made the mistake of overestimating the strength of Harvard.

HORSEMEN DELAY MEETING.

Grand Circuit Schedule Will Be Mapped Out Today.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—Failure of a number of horsemen to arrive caused the meeting of the Schedule Committee of the Grand Circuit Stewards, which was to have been held here today, to be postponed until tomorrow.

In addition to mapping the schedule for the coming harness racing season, the Stewards are expected to elect officers, interest centring in the selection of a successor to President H. K. Devereaux of Thomasville, Ga., who has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

EXPECT LONG ENTRY LIST.

Twenty-fifth Annual Brooklyn Horse Show Is Announced.

The twenty-fifth annual Brooklyn Horse Show will be held in the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn on April 18, 19, 20, and 21, according to the announcement of President Thomas L. Leeming. The show will be in the hands of a committee of seventy men well known in riding circles, and an Executive Committee, chosen from this list, will have charge of the active management.

The sixty classes last year drew nearly 600 entries, but it is prophesied that the quarter-of-a-century anniversary show will greatly surpass this record. The prize list will not be ready for distribution until March. W. S. Blitz will be manager.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; maidens; five and a half furlongs. Jabot, 115 pounds; Ingot, 113; Edna Kenner, 108; Sleepy Sam, 101; Velvet, 101; M. B. Thurman, 113; Jungle, 109; Gentlewoman, 103; Burbank, 101; Supernal, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Royal Interest, 119 pounds; Garl, 115; Tactless, 110; Black Beauty, 103; Peachie, 101; Uncle Jimmie, 116; Energetic, 114; Pas De Chance, 106; Cashup, 101; Hasty Cora, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Mr. Mack, 119 pounds; Wolfs Bath, 115; Lady Mildred, 107; Walter Duncan, 101; Brizz, 117, Rio Brazos, 114; Mico Girl, 101; Wat, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs. Hauber, 112 pounds; Mars Cassidy, 106; Dr. Carmen, 101; All Smiles, 110; Brynlimah, 105; Opportunity, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; one mile. Gainer, 114 pounds; Yenghee, 107; Ben Hampson, 96; Herbert Temple, 110; Dr. Larrick, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming; four-year-olds and upward; mile and seventy yards. Agon, 116 pounds; Prime Mover, 111; Petelus, 108; Easter Greetings, 114; Watch Your Step, 109; Hops, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; four-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Flying Feet, 111 pounds; Chilton King, 106; Minda, 106; Rustling Brass, 103; Orange, 108; Handful, 108; Disturber, 106; Chivater, 99.

LUCILLE P. SHOWS A LIKING FOR MUD

Gains Third Consecutive Victory in Feature Race at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—Continued rains produced a track ankle deep in mud here today. Progressive, Monomoy, and Reno were the only favorites who found the going to their liking. Progressive captured the third race, Reno accounted for the sixth, while Monomoy won the second.

Lucille P. gained her third consecutive victory when she won the feature race, a selling handicap at one mile. Size of purses have been raised, and for the rest of the meeting no purse will be less than $600.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; three furlongs. Time—0:39.
Vanessa, Welles, H. Perkins's ch. f., 2 years, 109 pounds, by Dick Welles-Vanessa, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (R. Hoffman) 1
Paula V., G. Knebelkamp's br. f., 2, 105, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Murphy)... 2
Water Wave, G. W. J. Bissell's ch. f., 2, 109, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (Carroll). 3
Madelyn C., Shade, and Copy Cat also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; purse; six furlongs. Time—1:20 3-5.
Monomoy, Thomas Clyde, br. g., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Bryn-Winifred A., 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (McAtee)..... 1
Miss Shot, E. C. Crockett's br. f., 3, 106, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (McDermott). 2
Nepotism, R. E. Mahoney's ch. c., 3, 114, 30 to 1, 10 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Allen).... 3
Pasha, Dan, Miss Represent, Beaverkill, Dahlia, and Markland also ran. Sir Oliver and Plunger scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:18.
Progressive, Mrs. T. Francis's ch. h., 6 years, 101 pounds, by Cesarion-Starcat; 6 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Crump)..... 1
Costumer, F. Harlan's b. g., 4, 107; 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (F. Robinson)..... 2
Anxiety, C. W. Coleman's ch. g., 5, 106; 3 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (McDermott).. 3
Lady Powers, York Lad, Narmar, Lelaloha, Noynim, and Lucky George also ran. Anthony's Lass, Joe D., Ophelia W., and Tantivy scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and up; one mile. Time—1:49 1-5.
Lucille P., G. Knebelkamp's b. f., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Brynmawr-Annoyance; 18 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Loader)..... 1
Vedales, A. U. Strodes's b. h., 5, 107; 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (F. Robinson).... 2
Fairly, C. F. Brant's b. g., 6, 106; 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, (Obert)..... 3
Baby Lynch, Milkfluke, and No Manager also ran. Jessie Louise scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:18 2-5.
Valas, E. Fred's b. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Puryear D.-Olathe, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (F. Robinson)..... 1
Elpato, D. B. Freeman's b. g., aged, 106, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (Gourley)..... 2
Miss Kruter, W. C. Semple's b. m., 6, 105, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (Carroll)..... 3
Pontefract, Perseus, and The Duke also ran. King Mart and Tom Caro scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:57 3-5.
Reno, A. L. Kirby's b. m., aged, 105, by Reno-Mybeula, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, (Louder) 1
Impression, Harry Fink's b. g., aged, 113, 16 to 5, even, and 1 to 3, (Crump)..... 2
Carlton, J. G. Cwnber's ch. h., aged, 104, 15 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Murphy). 3
Kilday, Brian Boru, and Irrawaddy also ran. Ahara scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming Handicap for three-year-olds and up; one mile. Time—1:48 2-5.
Paymaster, W. J. Marlman's br. c., 4 years, 105 pounds, by Galveston-Nun, 18 to 5, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (McDermott)..... 1
Handful, E. Johnston's ch. g., 4, 102, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Louder)..... 2
Menlo Park, H. G. Bedwell's ch. m., 5, 104, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5, (Robinson).... 3
Perugino, Thanksgiving, Fuzzy Wuzzy, Meddling Miss, and Flag Day also ran. Petiar scratched.
Weather threatening; track muddy.

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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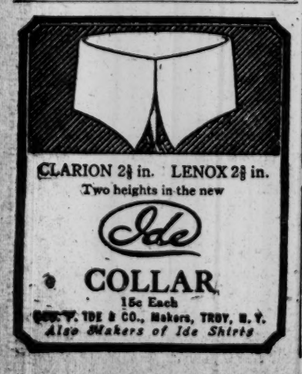

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ACCUSED BY GOVERNMENT

Corporation, It Is Charged, Knew of Oil's Presence When It Obtained Grants for Agricultural Uses.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, testified that he at first had "never dreamed there was oil on those ranches" in the San Joaquin Valley, Cal., when he was examined in the Federal Building yesterday before Federal Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe of the Southern District of California, in the Government's so-called "billion-dollar fraud case" against the Southern Pacific Company and twenty-one other defendants. The Government maintains that with knowledge of the presence of oil the Southern Pacific Company obtained land grants from the Government which understood it was to be used for agricultural development. If the Government can succeed in having the patents canceled it is said the oil fields in the San Joaquin Valley will be used to supply fuel for the navy.

"On my first inspection trip, my impression of those lands was extremely unfavorable," said Mr. Kruttschnitt. "I thought they were absolutely worthless." It was in 1895 that Mr. Kruttschnitt, then General Manager of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific, was transferred to San Francisco. In 1899, he testified, under direct examination by Charles R. Lewers of California, the Southern Pacific, still ignorant of the presence of oil on its land grants, sold 640 acres at $2.50 an acre to J. J. Mack and another purchaser named Keith, and in the course of the next four years paid these same purchasers $4,000,000 for oil from that land.

"When the company learned that many of these oil wells had been developed in the Kern River field, which the company had sold for $2.50 an acre, the company got panic-stricken, and started a general reservation," said Mr. Kruttschnitt. "As a result the hands of the land department of the Southern Pacific were tied."

Knowing nothing of the possibilities of these lands, Mr. Kruttschnitt said he had accepted the recommendations of J. B. Treadwell, in charge of the company's development projects. Subsequently an oil expert, Josiah Owen, was engaged to investigate all the land that had been reserved by Mr. Treadwell, and, on his findings, a large part of the land was re-leased. The land was leased by the company with the first consideration for oil possibilities. The royalties were elastic, so that when property was leased near an oil well a greater royalty was stipulated than in the case of lands more remote from developed oil fields.

In the meantime, Collis P. Huntington, former head of the railroad, had died in 1900, and E. H. Harriman had acquired control in 1901. Mr. Harriman spoke to Mr. Kruttschnitt of the necessity of investigating the sale of the lands that afterward proved to be so valuable on account of oil, to see whether they were sold dishonestly by members of his staff or through stupidity and incompetence. According to the witness, an investigation disclosed that the lands were disposed of through incompetence.

Mr. Kruttschnitt asserted that he was responsible only to the head of the company when he assumed control over its operations. His chief problem was to reduce expenses, and the biggest item was fuel. In 1903 the officers of the road decided to form the Kern Trading and Oil Company, as an oil department, but the lease of land was not transferred to this company for four years because of the refusal of Charles W. Eberlein, land manager, to sign the lease. However, this refusal did not embarrass Mr. Kruttschnitt, who explained that he proceeded under the direction of Mr. Harriman. The affairs of the Kern Trading and Oil Company were accounted for the same as if the lease had been signed.

In its plans for its properties the Southern Pacific Railroad stock, with the exception of a few qualifying shares, did not anticipate any possible litigation with the Government, according to Mr. Kruttschnitt. The hearing will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock.

RICH WOMAN DIES IN WANT.

Believe Mrs. Phythian, Who Would Not Pay Doctor, Left $500,000.

Mrs. Ellen Phythian, 55 years old, of 2,915 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, who died of pneumonia in her uncarpeted, miserably furnished flat on Sunday night, because she had refused, on the ground of expense, to permit the calling of a physician, is now believed to have left a $500,000 estate.

A voucher among her papers showed she had received $3,300 in cash since Jan. 1 as rents for her properties and interest on mortgages.

Today Public Administrator Randolph White of Queens County, will commence a search of her belongings to ascertain where she hid or deposited her money.

The woman, who shunned her neighbors and lived as a recluse, had been heard to say: "The Americans will never get any money out of me; they're a lot of pigs."

She had one son in Belfort, Ireland. A neighbor girl, who was the only person who had visited the woman in months, nursed her when she became ill. She realized that Mrs. Phythian was desperately ill, and begged permission to call a doctor.

"No, no, my dear, I'll have no doctors," Mrs. Phythian told her. "Sure, they charge too much. I'll be all right."

On Sunday evening the young attendant realized her supposedly poverty-stricken patient was dying, so she summoned Dr. William T. Scovil of Richmond Hill.

"I'll give her three hours to live," he said.

In less time than that Mrs. Phythian was dead. Neighbors called an undertaker, who was amazed to find besides the voucher for $3,300, deeds to property in Jamaica, Dunton, Bellport and other parts of Long Island, aggregating, he estimated, at least 3,000 acres. Yesterday Coroner Ebert was notified.

LABOR FOR DAYLIGHT PLAN.

Chairman Marks Is Assured of Support of American Federation.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who is Chairman of the New York Daylight Saving Committee, announced last night that the American Federation of Labor has, through its President, Samuel Gompers, approved the plan which will be indorsed by the daylight-saving convention to be held at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 30 and 31. Mr. Marks added that with the indorsement of organized labor, the approval of the majority of the farmers, and the backing of civil organizations, the passage of the bill, now before Congress, to move the clock forward on May 1 so there be sixty more minutes of sunlight daily for the ensuing five months, seems assured.

The federation's executive council, Mr. Gompers announced, passed a resolution which in part reads as follows:

"We urge the inauguration of a daylight-saving project for the conservation of time and opportunity for greater leisure and open-air exercise for the masses of people, and we insist that in order that the change may be beneficial it must have general application throughout the United States. We will gratefully receive from and actively give to any groups the fullest support in the attainment of the project so long as it shall be utilized for the purposes herein declared."

PUTS LIVING COST ON LACK OF BEEF

Cattle Other Than Cows Have Declined by 10,000,000 Since 1907, City Bank Says.

The danger point is rapidly being attained in the matter of an adequate meat supply for the United States, according to a compilation made public yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank. The compilation compares the number of food animals available in the United States on Jan. 1, 1917, as shown by a recent statement of the Department of Agriculture, with the number available on Jan. 1, 1907, and shows a decline of more than 10,000,000 in the number of cattle other than milch cows, and of nearly 5,000,000 in the number of sheep from 1907 to 1917. Meantime the population of Continental United States increased 15,000,000.

Hogs, the bank said, were the only class of food animals showing an increase, the number of swine in the United States having been on Jan. 1, 1917, about 13,000,000 greater than in 1907.

"This large decrease in the number of food animals," said the statement, "has not, however, reduced the value of the entire group. On the contrary the advance in prices of meats has greatly increased the value of the reduced number. The Department of Agriculture figures, on which these compilations are based, put the value of 40,849,000 cattle, other than milch cows, on farms in the United States on Jan. 1, 1917, at $1,465,662,000, while the value of the 51,566,000 head in 1907 was but $881,557,000.

"The average per head was of milch cows in 1907, $30.78, and in 1917, $59.66 per head; all other cattle in 1907, $17.09 per head, and in 1917, $35.88; sheep in 1907, $3.83 per head, and in 1917, $7.14, and swine in 1907, $7.63 per head, and at the beginning of this year, $11.73 per head. Thus cows, 'other cattle,' and sheep have doubled in price per head in ten years, while swine show an increase of 50 per cent. per head in value in that period."

At the same time, the bank's statement pointed out that the average value of horses and mules had declined in recent years, in which occurred the great increase in the use of horseless vehicles, the average value per head of horses having fallen from $111 in 1911 to $108 in 1917, and of mules from $126 in 1911 to $118 per head in 1917. From this the bank reached the conclusion that the automobile had apparently averted an increase in price of draft animals during the period in which the price of food animals increased from 50 to 100 per cent.

SHOOTS HIMSELF DEAD IN A HIPPODROME SEAT

Suicide Believed to Have Been a Brother of Lieut. Fraser, Who Was Killed in the War.

A man who, from articles found in his pockets, the police believe to have been Douglas E. Fraser, brother of Lieutenant A. W. Fraser, who was killed while fighting with Canadian troops after he had won the D. S. O., shot and instantly killed himself in the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon a short time before the beginning of the matinée performance. There were only about fifty other persons in the house when a shot was heard and the man was seen to fall from his seat into the aisle.

In the man's pockets the police found a wallet containing $10 and a well-thumbed magazine clipping, on which was a half-tone picture of Lieutenant A. W. Fraser in British military garb. Beneath it was printed:

"Lieutenant A. W. Fraser, D. S. O. He was a son of the late Captain J. F. Fraser and met his death while with the Border Regiment."

The facts that a Post Office notice to call for a registered letter, addressed to "Douglas E. Fraser," was found in his pocket and that the initials D. E. F. were in his coat convinced the police that his name was Douglas E. Fraser. They were trying to get into touch with relatives last night. In a diary taken from the man's pocket the police found brief notations, written in a good hand, indicating that he had "arrived in Chicago Dec. 31, 1916," and "arrived in New York on Jan. 9, 1917."

The matinée performance at the Hippodrome went on at the regular time as if nothing had happened.

CONVICTED IN DIAMOND FIRE.

Official of Factory in Which Girls Died Faces Long Prison Term.

Samuel Barkin, 32 years old, of 362 South Second Street, Treasurer of the Essex Waist Company, who was accused of locking the door between the third and fourth floor, of the Diamond factory building at 285 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, and causing the death of twelve employes of the waist company when the building burned on Nov. 6, 1915, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree last night by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Isaac M. Kapper in Brooklyn.

Barkin was remanded to the Raymond Street Jail for sentence. The maximum penalty is fifteen years in prison. The convicted man was indicted with Mrs. Celia Diamond, owner of the building; Edward L. Diamond, her husband and agent, and Samuel Simon, an associate of Barkin. Each sought separate trials and the other three will be tried later.

The remains of the charred door and casing, locked together, were introduced as evidence at the trial. Finding the door locked, employes of the waist company smashed a hole in it, and all were able to force their way through it except twelve who were overcome by heat and smoke as they were struggling to get out. Barkin in his defense denied that he had closed the door.

DECIDES BRECKINRIDGE CASE

Magistrate Will Issue Warrant if Swann Makes Complaint.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo announced yesterday that upon receipt of sworn complaint he would issue a warrant for Lucian S. Breckinridge on the charge of having accepted a bribe from a manufacturers' association for pressing cases against labor union leaders while Mr. Breckinridge was employed as special counsel to the District Attorney.

The charge on which Judge McAdoo offered to issue the warrant was made against Breckinridge by District Attorney Swann after Mr. Breckinridge had become one of the strongest supporters of the charges of misconduct in office made against the District Attorney, and months after Mr. Breckinridge resigned as special counsel in a letter in which he charged the District Attorney with not pressing the complaints against the union men. Mr. Swann explained that he did not answer that letter at the time "because it was insulting."

The significance of Chief Magistrate McAdoo's decision yesterday, and its effect on subsequent proceedings in the controversy, remained in doubt. Mr. Swann and his staff maintained more than their usual secrecy of the last week, and all that could be learned in the Criminal Courts Building was that they had sent for a copy of the whole record.

Card Parties for Riverside Fight.

The Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park has arranged two card parties to raise money in its fight on the west side plans of the New York Central. They will be held at the home of Mrs. Herbert C. Smyth, 347 West Seventy-first Street, this and tomorrow afternoon.

BETHLEHEM STEEL MAY CUT A MELON

Directors May Increase Common Stock by Sale of $15,000,000 New Shares.

TALK OF STOCK DIVIDEND

Wall Street Hears That Capital May Be Raised to $45,000,000 Today.

Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation are to adopt at a meeting today a plan for increasing the common stock by the sale of $15,000,000 new shares. The stock will be offered to present stockholders for subscription. It was learned yesterday that the rumors heard of late that a $50,000,000 bond issue was to be authorized were based upon nothing that the Bethlehem management has in mind for the present.

In Wall Street it was thought that the full increase voted by the Directors would be considerably larger than $15,000,000, and would involve a big "melon cutting." The consensus of opinion was that the common stock would be increased to the authorized total of $45,000,000, of which $15,000,000 would be divided among shareowners as a stock dividend of 100 per cent. This, with the $15,000,000 to be sold and the $15,000,000 now outstanding, would account for the full capitalization mentioned in the rumors.

It was understood that the stock to be sold would be offered to old shareholders at par. The stock after the increase is expected to carry an annual dividend of 20 per cent., which would be equivalent to 60 per cent. on the $15,000,000 stock now outstanding. The shares brought in 30 per cent., or $30 a share, last year. This payment was considered highly conservative inasmuch as the corporation earned in 1915 $237 a share above charges and expenses. The profits in 1916 have been estimated as high as $400 a share, although adjustments due to taxes and extra deprecation charges may reduce this figure substantially when the full returns are in.

While the Bethlehem management has been silent about its financial plans, the Street has felt for some time that an increase of the stock was imminent. Extraordinary profits from war business, coupled with a big return from its commercial sales, in the last two years, made the total capital of $30,000,000 in preferred and common stock look small. Mr. Schwab and his associates have followed the policy of returning earnings into new construction and betterments instead of borrowing funds for the purpose, with the result that large charges have been made to operation and depreciation, which could have properly figured in the capital account.

The corporation is said to be in small need of funds, owing to the big cash balances piled in the banks since the war began. Since the purchase of the Pennsylvania Steel Company last year, the Bethlehem management has planned the outlay of about $100,000,00 on additions and improvements to its various subsidiaries, a large part of which is to be provided for out of earnings. It is assumed that the proceeds of the stock sale will be used in this connection also, and it is possible that a bond issue may be authorized later.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:13|Sun sets..5:02|Moon rises..7:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:27	7:58	1:13	1:56
Governors Island	7:48	8:23	1:42	2:27
Hell Gate	9:35	10:11	3:38	4:17

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 22.

SS Czaritza, Archangel, Nov. 30.
SS Adonis, Falmouth, Dec. 28.
SS Bisp, Beyriavik, Jan. 5.
SS Lord Erne, Bordeaux, Jan. 4.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Jan. 17.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 20.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, Baltimore, Jan. 20.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur, Jan. 12.
SS Sosua, Cienfuegos, Jan. 15.
SS Claudius Ashington, Baltimore, Jan. 20.
SS Richmond, Georgetown, Jan. 18.
SS Colorado, Boston, Jan. 18.
SS Siberian, Messina, Dec. 17.
SS Pastores, Havana, Jan. 19.
SS Aladdin, St. Michaels, Jan. 7.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 19.
SS El Sigio, Galveston, Jan. 15.
SS Frieda, Portland, Me., Jan. 18.
SS Helen, San Juan, Jan. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Ryndam	Falmouth	Jan. 12
Lansing	Glasgow	Dec. 23
Themis	Cristobal	Jan.
Black Prince	Santos	Dec. 23
Lowther Range	Fayal	Dec. 31
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 28
Virginie	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Mar Negro	Seville	Jan. 4
Ohio	Cardiff	Jan. 4
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 2
Avellaneda	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Marchioness of Bute	Havre	Jan. 4
Asp	Havre	Jan. 5
Collingham	Havre	Jan. 5
Commewijne	Haiti	Jan. 16
Panama	Cristobal	Jan. 17
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 5
Saratoga	Havana	Jan. 20
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Jan. 14
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 21
Manzanillo	Cristobal	Jan. 14
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 18
El Monte	Galveston	Jan. 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Arizonan	Genoa	Jan. 8
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Jan. 16
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 22
Steinstad	Cristobal	Jan. 14
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Jan. 9
Penmorval	Havre	Jan. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan. 23
†Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Jan. 11
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	Jan. 20
El Rio	Galveston	Jan. 20

DUE SATURDAY.

Andree	La Pallice	Jan. 9
Northern	La Pallice	Jan. 10
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Vigilancia	Lisbon	Jan. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Sixaola	Kingston	Jan. 23
Corozal	Puerto Cabello	Jan. 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 25

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan. 20
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 25
Brazos	San Juan	Jan. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 27
Peter Jebsen	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Stephen R. Jones	Montevideo	Dec. 30

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mohawk, Liverpool		12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	12:00 M.	

SAIL TOMORROW.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Iowan, Bahia	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hawaiian, Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Afghan Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Runa, Guantanamo		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cesmo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tague, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvanian, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Helen, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Dante Alighieri.....Jan. 24

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Finland.....Jan. 25

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam.....Jan. 27

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....Jan. 27

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Russia, Rumania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord.....Jan. 27

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine.Jan. 27

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 22.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,220 miles E. at noon; due 29th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Cauto, to New York, via Havana, was 91 miles S. W. of Cienfuegos at 7 P. M. 21st.

SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 104 miles S. of Tuxpam at noon 21st.

SS Mundale, Cardenas to New York, was 156 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 125 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Bramell Point, Port Arthur to New York, was 12 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 491 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 112 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 75 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 259 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 480 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 125 miles S. at noon.

SS Mooremac, Sagua to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Brunswick to New York, was 83 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Capitan, Jamaica to New York, was 154 miles S. W. of Key West at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 295 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 725 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Vigilancia, Lisbon to New York, was 296 miles E. at 8 P. M.

SS Rochester, London to New York, was 300 miles E. at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 531 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Jan. 21.
SS Pacific, at Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.
SS Crofton Hall, at St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
SS Wagama, at St. Lucia, Jan. 20.
SS Minas Geraes, at Pernambuco, Jan. 19.
SS Calamares, at Colon, Jan. 22.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, Jan. 20.
SS Saratoga, from Havana, Jan. 20.
SS Coronal, from Puerto Mexico, Jan. 21.
SS Olavania, from Marseilles, Jan. 20.
SS Tocantins, from Santos, Jan. 21.
SS Maracaibo, from Curacao, Jan. 21.
SS Alaguash, from Buenos Aires, Jan. 19.
SS Bayamo, from Colon, Jan. 22.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, from Hongkong, Jan. 18.

South and Central America Mails.

St. Lucia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via St. Lucia, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M., Hawaiian.....Jan. 24

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 2 P. M.—Iowan.....Jan. 24

Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartegena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Almirante.Jan. 24

Bermuda, St. Kits, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, and Barbados, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian.....Jan. 24

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Caracas.....Jan. 24

Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.,)—Algonquin.....Jan. 24

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 4 A. M.—Maturo...Jan. 26

Cuba, Yucatan, and Campeche, (other parts of Mexico must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 9 A. M.—Monterey.....Jan. 25

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 10 A. M.—Mexico.....Jan. 26

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Advance.....Jan. 25

Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Afghan Prince.....Jan. 25

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga.....Jan. 27

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Cuba, Canal Zone, and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Santiago, Kingston, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 8:30 A. M.—Comus.....Jan. 27

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Coamo.....Jan. 27

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Pennsylvanian.....Jan. 27

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Sama.....Jan. 27

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Pastores.....Jan. 27

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Soroma.....Jan. 26

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Jan. 26

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Jan. 31

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Feb. 2

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Feb. 9

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Effect of President's Address on Stocks; Prices Down, Then Up—Foreign Trade.

From the time it was announced that President Wilson would speak before the Senate on a matter concerning the foreign relations of the country, until the address was delivered, prices on the Stock Exchange were under pressure. When the Street learned the purport of the address prices recovered, and though later they lost ground, they remained firmer than they had been while the financial community was in suspense concerning the nature of the communication which the President was to make to the Senate.

The matter was a momentous one, as it is not improbable that more attention would have been paid to the morning's news, which contained suggestion of a possibly new probief between ourselves and Germany as a result of Germany's holding as prisoners of war Americans who were among the crews of vessels captured by the German commerce raider which has been at work in the Atlantic. That is a matter, however, which cannot be perfunctorily dismissed from market consideration, for it seems to contain the germ of a new international controversy. The matter discussed by President Wilson yesterday is one of far-reaching consequence, and it may in time play an important part, but it is still too much in the future for the market to look upon it now as a tangible factor.

Had we not had month after month reports of our foreign trade foreshadowing the figures now made public for the full year, these would surely be an occasion for astonishment. Trade which exceeds that of any other nation, and which by an even larger margin exceeds any previous attainment of our own, calls for attention even when the figures are in the main merely confirmation of earlier ones. If there were any reason to assume that we would for the next few years have a credit balance of over $3,000,000,000 each twelvemonth, the problem of how not to be engulfed in our own prosperity might easily become a very serious one. Such a credit as this has been possible the past year only because of the great amount of our own securities which we have taken back, and the great amount of the securities of other countries which we have purchased. There are probably not enough securities of ours left abroad to settle another balance as great as this, and all the gold that the world could spare would provide for only a fraction of it.

The alternative, if we were to continue indefinitely in the piling up of credit balances averaging $250,000,000 a month, would be the purchase of foreign securities on a larger scale than they were ever purchased by any other country. We are not likely to be called upon to do that, and it might not be desirable that we should. In due course a new balance will be struck between our exports and our imports, and our foreign trade will then become a more normal thing. That change, which would be for the better rather than for the worse, may, however, have to wait on the ending of the war.

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High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	3½	2	2

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60 days	2½@3	5 months	3
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand.	4.75⅞0	4.75⅝0	4.75⅞0	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
France— Demand.	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	— .00⅛
Cables	5.83⅞	5.83¾	5.83⅞	— .00⅛
Marks— Demand.	67.87½	67.87½	67.87½	+ 0.12½
Cables	67.43⅜	67.43⅜	67.43⅜	+ 0.12½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand	Cable.
4.8065 London	4.75⅞0	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.84⅞	5.83⅞
95.28 Berlin	67.87½	67.43⅜
20.26 Austria	67.87½	67.43⅜
China— Hongkong	50.00	50.10
Peking	50.00	50.10
Shanghai	50.00	50.12½
19.295 Greece	84.00	84.12½
40.10 Holland	39.80	39.95
93.44 India— Bombay	*40.75	*40.81¼
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	32.25	32.37½
49.84 Japan— Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.75	50.87½
51.45 Russia	50.12½	50.25
20.70 Scandinavia— Copenhagen	27.62	27.62
Stockholm	26.80	26.80
Christiania	27.62	27.62
19.295 Spain	28.00	28.10
South America— Buenos Aires	21.10	21.80
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.60	44.12½
93.44 Rio	20.70	20.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.01	5.01

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	4.69¾

*Plus ¼.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $402,946,329; balance, $27,650,008; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,304,578; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,088,953.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount to par; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, .78125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¼d, up ⅛d; in New York, 76⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 59¼@62¼c.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16¾	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	1010	1060	1020	1040
Borne-Scrymser	470	490	475	500
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	118	110	120
Chesebrough Mfg	440	450	440	450
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	560	580	570	595
Crescent Pipe Line	41	46	41	48
Cumberland Pipe L	125	135	135	145
Eureka Pipe Line	190	200	195	205
Galena Signal Oil	350	360	350	360
Galena Signal Oil pf	140	145	140	148
Illinois Pipe Line	143	148	143	148
Indiana Pipe Line	245	248	245	250
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd	112	116	113	116
National Transit	10	12¼	11¾	12
N. Y. Transit	230	240	230	240
Northern Pipe Line	100	108	103	108
Ohio Oil	260	265	260	265
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	68	70	68	70
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	500	495	500
Prairie Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
Solar Refining	300	340	330	350
Southern Pipe Line	210	220	210	220
South Penn. Oil	260	270	265	270
Southwest. Pen.	110	120	110	120
Stand. Oil of Cal	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ind	990	995	990	995
Stand. Oil of Kan	580	610	600	610
Stand. Oil of Ky	700	725	715	730
Stand. Oil of N.J.	570	580	580	590
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	375	378	375	380
Stand. Oil of Ohio	510	530	510	520
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	97	99	97	99
Vacuum Oil	370	380	370	380
Washington Oil	38	43	39	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	109	113	109	112
American Cigar pf	93¼	100	93¼	100
Canley Foll	250	260	275	285
J. S. Young	150	175	175	225
J. S. Young pf	100	110	105	110
Johnson T. Co	100	105	100	110
MacAndrews & F	1150	1200	1150	1200
MacAndrews & F pf	110	120	110	120
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	240	260	240	260
P. Ricordo & Co.	150	165	160	170
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	124	126	124	127

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 22, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	864,549	658,045	167,080
Year to date	12,898,653	12,265,289	3,741,307

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Acme Tea	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ½
600	Ajax Rubber	72	72	72	72	
700	Alaska Gold Mines	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
500	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84½	84¾	84½	84½	— ½
1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	93¾	93¾	91	92¾	+ ⅛
200	Am. Banknote	43	43½	43	43½	
100	Am. Banknote pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	
1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	94	94	91¾	93	— 1⅛
100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	102	102	102	102	— 1⅝
25	Do., odd lot	103	103	103	102	+2
100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	103	103	103	103	
2,400	Am. Can	185	185	185	185	— 3
100	Am. Can. pf	47	47	46	46	
1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	107¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	
300	Am.Cot. Oil pf.s.30 f	101	101	101	101	— ½
100	Am. Express	128½	129½	128½	129½	— ⅝
100	Am. H. & Leather	14	14	14	14	
1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	71¾	71¾	69½	71¾	+1⅛
1,000	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅛
900	Am. Linseed	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20¼	— ⅛
1,400	Am. Linseed pf	52	52⅝	51½	52⅜	+ ⅛
12,400	Am. Locomotive	79	79	75¾	77	— 2
35,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100	109¼	105¾	107¼	— 2¼
100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	118¾	118¾	116¾	116¾	— 1¾
300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99¾	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
1,000	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	99¾	95¾	99¾	+1
3,200	Am. Steel F'dries	61¾	61¾	59½	59½	— 2⅝
2,400	Am. Sugar Ref	112¾	112¾	111½	111½	— ¾
100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	— ½
100	Am. Tel. & Tel	128	128	124½	125¾	— ¾
100	Am. Tobacco	218¾	218¾	213¾	214¾	— ¾
100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
100	Am. Woolen	47	47	46	46	— 1
300	Am. Writing P. pf	47	47	46	46	— 1
800	Am. Zinc L. S	39¼	39¼	38	38¼	— ¼
18,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	84	84⅞	82¾	83	— 1
400	Associated Oil	75	78	75	78	+3½
2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅞	103⅞	104½	104⅞	— ⅛
100	At., T. & S. F. pf	90	90¼	90	90	— ⅛
100	Atlantic Coast Line	116½	116½	114½	114½	— ½
24,700	At., Gulf & W. I	119¾	121½	116½	116½	+ ¼
300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	64¾	65	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
3,600	Baldwin Loco	56⅜	56⅜	55¾	56¼	— ⅛
700	Baltimore & Ohio	82¾	82¾	82	82¼	— ⅜
100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	
2,275	Bethlehem Steel	434	440	425	431	— 3
500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
400	Burns Brothers	85	93	82½	82½	— ½
50	Do., odd lot	93¾	93¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
100	Burns Brothers pf	117	117	117	117	
1,000	Butte & Superior	49¾	49¾	48¾	49	— ⅛
12,100	California Petr	28	28½	26¾	27¾	+ ⅛
4,100	California Pet. pf	61	61	57¾	60¾	— ⅛
200	Canadian Pacific	162	162	157	160	— 1½
17,200	Central Leather Co	90¼	91	88	89	— 1½
850	Central Leather pf	115	115⅜	115	115¾	+1⅛
700	Chesapeake & Ohio	64¾	64¾	64	64¾	— ⅛
200	Chi. Great Western	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
1,700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
100	Chi., A. & St. P	90½	90½	89¾	90¼	— ⅛
500	Chi., R. I. & P	71¾	71¾	69½	71¼	— ⅛
1,700	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	123¾	123¾	122¾	123¾	— ¾
700	C., R. I. & P. 5% of d	31¾	31¾	30¾	31¾	— ¼
1,000	Chile Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
100	Chino Copper	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾	— ¾
100	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	— 1
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	47¾	47¾	46¼	47	— ¼
200	Columbia Gas	46¾	46¾	46¼	47	— ¼
100	Consolidated Gas	131½	132¾	131½	131½	— ¾
100	Consol. Gas, Balt	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ¼
300	Continental Insur	57	57	56½	56½	— ½
9,300	Corn Products Ref	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
625	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102¼	103	102	102¼	— ¼
12,500	Crucible Steel	65	65½	62¾	63	— 1⅝
9,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	50⅝	50⅝	49	49¼	— ⅜
100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	94¾	94¾	94	94¼	— ⅜
100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16	14	16	
100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	
1,100	Distillers' Secur	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
4,200	Erie	30¼	30¼	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
200	Erie 1st pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	
100	General Chemical	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½	— ⅛
100	General Electric	249	249	249	249	
12,500	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	169	169	169	169	
500	Gen. Mot. pf temp.cfs	124	127	120¾	124	+1¼
100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	92	92	91	92	— ¼
700	Great Northern pf	69¾	69¾	59	60	
1,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	117¾	117	117	117	
100	Greene-Cananea	35¾	35¾	35	35½	— ⅛
100	Gulf States Steel	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
100	Hillman (G. W.) Co	190	190	190	190	
100	Illinois Central	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	— ⅛
100	Inspiration Copper	57¾	58¼	56¼	57¼	+ ⅛
1,100	Interboro Consol	15	15	15	15	
400	Interboro Consol. pf	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¼	— ⅛
500	Int. Agricultural	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
200	Int. Agricultural pf	42	42	40	42	— ½
73,500	Int. Harvester Corp	86	86	85	85	— 1
70,800	Int. Mer. Marine	100	100	97¾	98¾	— 1¼
8,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	99¾	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
12,100	Int. Nickel	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¼	— ⅜
200	Int. Paper	47¾	48¾	45¾	46¾	— 1
3,000	Int. Paper pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
700	Jewel Tea	70	70	70	70	— 1
500	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	108	108	— 1¾
100	Kansas City South	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
9,300	Kan. City South. pf	58	58	56	56	— 1
400	Kennecott Copper	48¾	48¾	48	48¼	— ⅜
1,000	Kings Co. E. & P	121	121	119	119	— 1½
700	K. C. E. & P. pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
100	Lackawanna Steel	85	85	84	84	— 1
100	Laclede Gas	105¾	105¾	103	103	— 1½
400	Lake Erie & W. pf	48	48	48	48	
400	Lee Rubber & Tire	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
400	Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
39	Liggett & Myers pf	128	128	128	128	
2,200	Long Island	41¾	42	40¾	41	— ¼
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	120	120	120	120	
1,300	Louis. & Nash	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¼	— ¼
100	Macka. Con	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
2,900	Maxwell Motor	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	+ ¾
300	Maxwell M. 1st pf	72	72	72	72	
300	Maxwell M. 2d pf	65	65	65	65	— ¼
4,000	May Dept. Stores	102¾	102¾	102	102¼	— ¼
100	Mexican Petroleum	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ½
118	Miami Copper	41¾	42¼	40¾	41¾	— ¼
300	M., St. P. & S. M	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16	16	16	16	
100	Mo. Pacific	16	16	16	16	
2,950	Mo. Pacific w. i	33¾	33¾	32¾	33	— ⅛
1,500	Montana Power	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84	84	84	84	
2,100	Nat. Enam. & Stmp	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼	+ ⅛
1,000	Nat. Lead	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	— ¼
1,400	Nat. Lead pf	118	118	117	117	— ¾
100	Nev. Con. Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
1,000	N. O. & M	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
100	N. O. Ry. & Light	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
2,000	N. Y. Air Brake	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	— ¼
1,340	N. Y. Central	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
1,000	N. Y. Central rts				1½	
300	N. Y. N. H. & H	48	48	47	47	— ¾
600	Norfolk & Western	136¾	136¾	135	135	— 1¼
100	Northern Pacific	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
2,300	Ohio Cities Gas	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
100	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5,300	Owens Bot. Mach	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
100	Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
300	Pac. Tel. & Tel	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
2,000	Penn. Railroad	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
100	Pere Marquette	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
400	P. M. prior pf. w. i	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
100	Philadelphia Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
16,700	Pitts. Coal of dep	50¾	50¾	47⅞	48¾	— ⅛
5,000	Pressed S. C. of dep	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
100	Pressed S. C. pf	100	100	100	100	
1,027	Pullman Co	166¾	166¾	165¾	166¾	— ¾
300	Ry. Steel Spring	51	51	51	51	
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf	101	101	101	101	
100	Ray Con. Con	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
8,100	Reading ex. div	160¾	161	160¾	160¾	— ¼
1,700	Republic I. & S	79¾	79¾	78¾	79¾	— ⅛
200	Republic I. & S. pf	105	105	105	105	
100	Rep. I. & S. Jan. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
100	St. L. Southwest. pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
300	Seaboard A	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
3,400	Sears, Roeb'k & Co	237¾	238¾	236¾	238¾	+ ¾
700	Shattuck-Arizona	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	66	66	66	66	— ½
1,000	South. Pacific	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
100	South. P. R. Sugar	105	105	105	105	
5,700	South. Railway	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
400	South. Ry. pf	70	70	70	70	— ½
100	Stand. Milling	100	100	100	100	
4,000	Studebaker Co	107	107	107	107	+1¾
100	Sugar Refining Co	100	100	100	100	— ½
5,100	Tenn. C. & I. tem. cfs	154¾	155¾	154¼	155¾	+ ¾
100	Texas Co	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾	— ¼
3,800	Texas & Pac	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
100	Tobacco Products	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
100	Tob. Products pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
300	Union B. & P. Co	14	14	14	14	
1,000	Union B. & P. Co., new	106	106	106	110	
5,900	Union Pacific	144¾	144¾	143¾	143¾	— ¾
100	United Cigar Man	41	41	41	41	— ¼
100	United Cigar Stores	107	107	107	107	— ¼
100	United Corp	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
1,400	United Fruit	154¾	155¾	154¾	155¾	+ ¾
400	United Rys. Invest	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
100	United Rys. I. pf	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
16,900	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	128	129¾	127¾	129¾	+ ¾
100	U. S. Rubber Co	75	75	75	75	— ¼
2,100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	110¾	111	110¾	111	— ¼
100	U. S. Rubber pf	111	111	111	111	— ¼
100	U. S. S. R. & M	63	63	63	63	
229,000	U. S. Steel	114¾	115¾	114¾	115¾	+ ¾
1,000	U. S. Steel pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ¼
22,000	Utah Copper	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	— ¼
900	Utah Securities	104	104	104	104	
1,700	Va.-I. C. & C	57	57	57	57	
5,100	Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
1,200	Wabash pf A	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾	— ¾
1,900	Wabash pf B	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
2,100	Wells, Fargo Expr	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾	+ ¾
700	Western Md	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
2,500	West. Union Tel	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	— ¼
100	West. & M	53	53	53	53	
1,000	West. Rights				¼	
3,800	W. & L. E. 1st pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
100	W. & L. E. pf. w. i	61	61	61	61	— ¼
8,800	White Motors	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¼	+ ¼
500	Wilson & Co.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
5,000	Willys-Overland	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¼	+ ¼
100	Wisconsin Central	51	51	51	51	— ¼
1,000	Woolw'th (F.W.) Co	150	151	150	151	— ½
100	Worth. P. pf. B	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+0¾

Irving National's Profit $755,692.

The Irving National Bank has issued a statement to stockholders announcing that the net profits for the year 1916 amounted to $755,692, after making full provision for depreciation and a distribution to the clerical staff, to assist in meeting the abnormal increase in the cost of living. Dividends amounting to $340,000 have been paid—the payment for the fourth quarter of the year having been at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mth.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$11,076,727	$115,871,280
Ord. internal rev.	16,992,044	228,252,552
Income tax	3,282,443	28,480,221
Miscellaneous	4,184,207	39,416,728
Total receipts	$37,455,435	$399,900,781
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	20,171,041	140,765,809
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	29,105,618	146,921,165
Expenditures	$57,905,284	$525,750,552

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	79.77	79.24	79.44	— .43
25 industrials	95.53	93.21	94.28	— .91
50 stocks	87.65	86.22	86.85	— .67

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Jan. 22	87.65	86.22	86.85	— .67
Jan. 20	87.67	86.94	87.52	+ .38
Jan. 19	87.89	86.49	87.14	+ .51
Jan. 18	88.28	86.74	86.63	+ .54
Jan. 17	88.77	86.92	87.11	— 1.13
Jan. 16	88.33	87.04	88.24	+1.41
Jan. 15	87.09	86.44	86.83	+ .28

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1917	90.46 Jan. 4	85.99 Jan. 11	86.85
1916	91.83 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31	85.17
1915	94.68 Jan. 22	80.07 Jan. 2	92.27
1914	79.30 Jan. 31	67.50 Jan. 3	72.97
1913	79.10 Jan. 9	75.00 Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63 Jan. 3	75.68 Jan. 31	76.42
1911	81.10 Jan. 31	77.37 Jan. 2	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	85.90	Jan. 11	86.85
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	86.78	Jan. 11	88.08
	Full Years.				
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	67.50	Dec. 1	68.00

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Revised up to date

Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
70	Am. Lt. & Trac.	372½	371½	371	374
450	A. W. W. & E.	12¼	11¾	11¾	12¼
200	A.W.W.& E.1st pf	73	74	74	75¼
400	Cities Service	313	308	309	311
350	Cities Service pf.	95	93¾	93¾	95
130	Pac. G. & E.	64½	64½	64½	65
31	Pac. G. & E. pf.	95¼	94¾	94½	95½
310	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	48¼	47¾	47¾	48¾
125	S. Cal. Ed.	95¼	94½	94¾	95¾
150	Stand. G. & E.	15	14¾	14¾	15¼
30	Stand. G. & E. pf	43	42	41¾	43

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power		8½
Appalachian Power pf	39	41
Adirondack Electric Power	27	29
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	90	91
American Cities	10	15
American Cities pf.	44	46¼
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	140	144
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction pf.	113	115
American Power & Light	83	85
American Power & Light pf.	92	94
American Public Utilities	39	42
American Public Utilities pf.	71	73
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	
American W. W. & E., Part.	28	29¼
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	42	43¼
Carolina Power & Light pf.	99	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.		75
Central Power	30	32
Central States Electric	19½	21
Central States Electric pf.	75	78
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Com'wealth Power & Light	*60	81
Com'wealth Power & Light pf.	*83	84½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Eastern Texas Electric	93	97
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	90¼	93
El Paso Electric		122½
El Paso Electric pf.	100	101
Electric L. & S. pf.	*102	105
Electric Properties	62½	67
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	14	17
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	57
Galveston-Houston Electric	34	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	310	325
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	44	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	20	30
Kentucky Securities Corp.	26	33
Kentucky Securities Corp. pf.	79	84
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11½	13¼
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	41
Northern Ohio Electric	43½	45
Northern Ohio Electric pf.	81	82½
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	60
Northern States Power	104	106
Northern States Power pf.	98½	100
Northern Texas Electric	89	91
Northern Texas Electric pf.	83	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	46
Pine Bluff T. p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	27	30
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68½	71
Public Service, Inc., pf.	82½	86
Republic Railway & Light pf.	74	76
Southern California Edison pf.	107	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Tampa Electric	125	128
Tennessee Railway, L. & P.	10	10½
Tennessee Railway, L. & P. pf.	45	46
Toledo Traction	13	15
United Gas & Electric	10	13
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	75	79
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	78	79
United Light & Railways pf.	77	79
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf.	68½	70
West Penn. pf.	105	107
Yadkin River Power 7 p. c. pf.	99	101

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Power & Light 6s, 1021	100	101¼
Baton Rouge consol. 5s		92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99¼	
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932	80	92
Cincin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101¼
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	79	83
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾	
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100	
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	98
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	100	100¼
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	
Intern. R. L. & P. 1st 6s, 1942	98	102
Kentucky Pub. Service 5s, 1941	93	96
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76½	77½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern Ont. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '51	85	88
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	101	101½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97¼	97¾
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	93	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	88	
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	
Seattle Electric cons. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Standard Gas of N. J. 5s, 1946	94	96
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	100
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	98½
Wisconsin Edison 6s, 1924	98	100

*Ex dividend.

TO ISSUE $30,000,000 BONDS.

American Smelters to Refund Smelters Securities Preferred Stock.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has authorized an issue of $30,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds which will be used to retire a similar amount of preferred B stock of the American Smelters Securities Company. Announcement was made yesterday that the plan had been proposed in order to make possible a more economical operation of properties of the two concerns.

A circular sent to the Smelters Securities stockholders said Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who marketed the preferred stock, had recommended the exchange and had accepted the offer for their holdings. The bond issue will not make an added obligation for the Smelting and Refining Company, as the 5 per cent. dividends on the Smelters Securities' shares are guaranteed by the refining concern. The American Smelting and Refining Company owns all the common stock of the securities company.

The bonds will mature in thirty years and will be secured by a first mortgage on the properties of the refining company and by a pledge of certain securities. It is the first bond issue planned by the company. Holders of the preferred stock are asked to deposit their shares with the Central Trust Company by Feb. 20, in order to particnpate in the exchange.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.37½	..	45.12½	45.62½
Lead	7.70	..	7.70	..
Spelter	10.00	..	10.20	..
Antimony	15.00	15.50	14.50	15.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*55.00	60.00	*57.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	30.00	30.50	30.00	30.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29½@30¼c, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 28¾@29½c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	126	0	0	126	0	0
Tin, spot	188	10	0	187	10	0
Tin, futures	189	5	0	188	15	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

Merchandise Letters of Credit
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GAS EARNINGS DECREASE.

Consolidated Has Income of $10,147,620 in 1916.

The Consolidated Gas Company had a gross income of $10,147,620 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, a decline of $74,082 from the revenue of the preceding year. Of this $8,217,512 came from the operation of its own plants and from surplus earnings of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, while the balance was paid into the treasury by subsidiary companies. The total income was equal to 8.67 per cent. on the outstanding stock, of which 7 per cent. was distributed in dividends.

President George B. Cortelyou informed stockholders in the annual statement yesterday that sales of gas by all the allied concerns increased 3.83 per cent. over the preceding year, while sales of electric current increased 13.49 per cent. Taxes charged against earnings amounted to $3,454,125, against $4,440,111 in 1915.

"It has been very difficult during the year," said he, "to secure a regular or necessary supply of anthracite or bituminous coal. At times the Consolidate Gas and affiliated companies have been obliged to draw heavily on their reserve stock. Many reasons have been given as accounting for the shortage, including wage troubles, strikes at the mines, inability to obtain miners, and lack of transportation facilities on the part of the coal railroads. Whatever may have been the real cause, the fact remains that the situation has been at times serious and, as far as can be ascertained, it is likely to continue so for some time to come."

Construction of the subways, Mr. Cortelyou continued, interfered greatly with the distributing system, and made compliance with pressure regulations difficult. Details of gas consumption contained in the annual report showed that the use of gas by factories and restaurants increased more than 12 per cent. over the record for 1915.

The retiring Board of Directors was re-elected at the annual meeting.

RECEIVERS FOR SAUSAGE CO.

Liabilities of M. Zimmermann Co. Said to be $600,000.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against the old established concern of M. Zimmermann Company, dealers in sausages and provisions at 318 East Houston Street. The liabilities were placed at $600,000 and the assets at $200,000. The concern had branches at 90 East Third Street, and in Boston and Philadelphia. The application was made by Berth Levi & Co., creditors for $250,000 for merchandise and cash advances, and by two other creditors for small amounts.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97½	97¾	6.85
Argen. Gov. Disc		Feb. 21, '17	99¼	99⅝	3.20
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100⅜	100⅝	5.75
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100½	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.47
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.98
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¼	100¼	4.95
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97⅜	98⅜	5.53
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99	99⅜	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100¼	101¼	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	5	Feb., 1923	103	105	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	98½	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	100⅛	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	100¼	100½	4.85
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Pen. of France	5	Is. of 1916	140	146	...
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	97¾	98¼	7.10
do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '20	260	285	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.25
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	101⅛	5.43
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	100¼	99¾	4.95
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100¼	2.25
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.12
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99¾	100½	5.75
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.70
Bras. L. & T. Co.	6	Nov., 1919	98½	99	6.40
Brklyn. R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.23
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.80
C. R. & Q.	5	July, 1921	99¼	99⅜	4.15
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1911	100	100¼	4.99
Cuba Am. Sug.		Sep., 1918	101⅜	102	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100	100⅛	4.80
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99¾	100⅜	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103⅛	103⅜	5.43
Driggs-Seaby	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby	6	Dec., 1920	95	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99		6.12
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅜	2.00
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	99	99⅜	5.10
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.10
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅜	100⅛	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.25
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	3.77
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	101	101	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.05
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	5.20
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	101⅛	102⅜	5.62
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	99⅝	5.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98⅝	99¼	8.00
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	100½	101¼	4.50
Penn. Co.	4½	June 6, '21	101¼	101¼	4.11
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101¼	4.35
Rem. A., Un. Met. Car Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	43	81½	
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.25
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.05
Utah Sec. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	96¼	97¼	6.35
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	95	96	6.20
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.45
Win. R. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	95½	96¼	6.35
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	100⅛	6.00

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3½	3½	3½	3½
50	Ahmeek	102	102	102	102
25	Alaska Gold	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
50	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Alfoues	65½	65½	65½	65½
1,080	Am. Zinc	39	38⅝	37½	37⅝
310	Arizona Coml.	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
35	Butte & Balak.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
771	Cal. & Arizona	82⅝	84½	82½	83¼
14	Cal. & Hecla	565	565	560	560
10	Chino	55	55	55	55
475	Copper Range	66⅛	67½	66	66
1,000	Davis-Daly	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
295	East Butte	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜
135	Hancock	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
20	Hedley Gold	18	18	18	18
100	Inspiration	58	58	58	58
42	Island Creek	68	68	66½	66½
150	Isle Royale	33½	34	33½	33⅝
10	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
212	Keweenaw	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
43	Lake	16	16	15½	15⅝
10	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
105	Mass. Con	15	15	15	15
110	Mayflower	3	3¼	3	3
60	Miami	42	42	42	42
60	Michigan	3	3	3	3
20	New Idria	14½	14½	14½	14½
215	North Butte	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅝
125	Old Dominion	64	64¼	64	64¼
51	Osceola	87	87	86	86
1,000	Pond Creek	21⅜	21⅜	21	21⅛
15	Quincy	80	80	80	80
130	Shannon	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
30	Shattuck & A.	28	28	28	28
125	St. Mary's L.	86	86	85	85
490	Sup. & Boston	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
5	Sup. Copper	16	16	16	16
412	Tamarack	56	56	54	54¾
20	Trinity	6	6	5	5
250	Tuolumne	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
225	U. S. Smelters	65	65	64	64
40	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¾	52	51¾	52
280	Utah Con.	18½	18¾	18¼	18½
50	Utah Copper	105	105	104½	104½
880	Utah Metals	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
100	Victoria	5¾	6	5⅝	6
80	Winona	5	5	4½	5
100	Wolverine	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
66	Atchison pf.	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
105	Boston & A.	174½	174½	174	174
2	Boston Elev.	77	77	77	77
6	Boston & L.	106	106	105	105
20	Boston & M.	42	42	42	42
38	Fitchburg pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
135	Mass. Elec.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	26	27	26	27
67	New Haven	47	47	47	47
46	W. End St. R.R.	71	72	71	72

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. C. pf.	103	103	103	103
50	Am. Pneu. S.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
40	Am. Pn. S. pf.	12	12	12	12
10	Am. Sugar	112	112	112	112
168	Am. Sugar pf.	121	121	120¼	120¼
23	Am. Wool pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
15	Amoskeag pf.	95	95	95	95
8,445	A., G. & W. I.	12	12½	11⅝	11⅞
219	E. Boston L.	10	10	10	10
8	Edison	214	214	214	214
65	Int. F. Cement	17½	17½	17	17
20	L. P. Cement pf.	72	72	72	72
20	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
25	Mass. Gas	92	92	92	92
175	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81	80	80
20	New River	25	25½	25	25½
157	N. E. Tel.	125⅜	124	123⅜	123⅝
5	Punta A. Sug.	41	41	41	41
47	Pullman	165	166	165	166
25	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
136	Swift	144½	144½	143½	143⅝
10	Torrington	62	62	62	62
204	United Fruit	154½	154½	152⅝	153½
200	Un. Shoe Mch.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼
60	Un. S. Mch. pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
175	Ventura Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	West. Union	99½	99½	99½	99½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s, 1924	104	104	104	104
2,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
14,000	A. T. & T. 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101
3,000	R. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½
7,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1920	98	98	98	98
1,000	Pond Creek 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Gas	120	120	120	120
7	Buff. & Susq.	66	66	66	66
100	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
7	Ins. Co. N. A.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
1,190	Lake Superior	20	20¼	19⅜	19⅜
10	Lehigh Nav.	84½	84½	84½	84½
180	Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼
431	Penn. R. R.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
40	Penn. Salt	95½	95½	95½	95½
5	Phila. Co.	41	41	41	41
578	Phila. Electric	33¾	34	33¾	33⅞
1,763	*Phila. R. T. ctfs.	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¾
10	Phila. Traction	83⅝	83⅝	83½	83½
37	*Reading	102	102	100⅝	100⅜
148	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
53	Union Traction	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
137	Un. Gas Imp.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞
10	W. Jer. & Sea.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
23	Cramp & Sons	80½	80½	80½	80½
125	*York Rys. pf.	38	38	37⅜	37⅜

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
12,000	Bald. Loc. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	El. & Peo. Tr. 4s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
7,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
6,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4s	103	103	103	103
1,000	L. V. con. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½
8,000	L. V. Tran. 1st 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½
1,000	Pa. RR. gen. 4½s	104	104	104	104
5,000	Pa. RR. con. 4½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92¼
1,000	Phil. Co. con. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
1,000	Read. Ter. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113¾
2,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s	102	102	102	102
500	St. G. & E. 6s	101	101	101	101

*Ex dividend.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Jan. 20, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Jan. 13		$21,298,287.64
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,070,830.81	
Miscellaneous	43,070.04	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$10,500,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	3,550,000.00	
	14,050,000.00	
		15,163,900.85
		$36,460,188.19
Payments—		
General administration	$3,689,350.25	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corporate stock notes	6,300,000.00	
Revenue bonds and bills	500,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	1,352,000.00	
Interest on city debt	112,928.01	
		11,954,278.26
Balance Jan. 20		$24,495,859.93

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Jan. 13		$6,497,663.74
Receipts		206,578.11
		$6,704,241.85
Payments		3,571,681.62
Balance uninvested Jan. 20		$3,133,560.23
Aggregate balances Jan. 20		$27,629,420.16

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Balt. Tube	120	121½	120	121½
10	Cons. Coal	108½	108½	108½	108½
70	Cons. Power	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
75	Coalen Ref.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
3,500	Cos. Oil & Gas	13¾	14¼	13¾	14⅛
100	Houston Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Maryl'd Motor Car Insur.	115	115	115	115
4	Mon. Val. Tr.	68	68	68	68
63	Mt. V. Mills pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
80	Norf. Ry. & Lt.	20½	20½	20½	20½
205	Un. Rys. & El.	35¾	35¾	35	35¼
135	Wayl. O. & G.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

BONDS.

$7,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	92½	92½	92	92
2,000	City Balt. 4s, 1960	102	102	102	102
1,000	Coal & C. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
14,000	Con. Coal 6s	105¼	105¾	104¾	104¾
2,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
8,500	Elkh. Fuel 5s	103½	103⅝

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As an Investment

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25 Butchers & Drovers Bank Stock
50 Crex Carpet
35 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
100 Hooker Electro Chemical Pfd.
100 International Salt
50 Importers & Traders Bank Stock
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
50 Realty Associates
200 Splitdorf Electric Com.
58 Singer Manufacturing
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
200 Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
100 Central Petroleum Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust "Rights"
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
100 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
25 National Fuel Gas
25 Splitdorf Electric Pfd.
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
100 Telautograph Corporation
100 Virginian Railway Com.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
200 Woodward Iron Com.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.

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COTTON DECLINES IN NERVOUS MARKET

Prices Drop Sharply on Expectation of President's Speech, but Recover Later.

NET LOSS IS 16-27 POINTS

Ocean Freight Situation Another Disturbing Factor — Heavy Liquidation from Start.

The cotton market, which sustained a sharp decline on Saturday, opened barely steady yesterday, at from 3 to 13 points lower. There was heavy liquidation right from the start, and it was not long before the active months sold 25 to 30 points net lower. Fluctuations were erratic and traders appeared to be very nervous over the ocean freight situation, a feeling which was accentuated by the announcement that the President would address the Senate on an important matter relative to foreign relations. This news brought extensive selling orders. March contracts sold off to 16.30 cents, and May contracts to 16.55 cents, or 68 and 69 points, respectively, below Saturday's closing figures.

Brokers crowded around the tickers, anxious to learn the nature of the President's remarks, some thinking that they were likely to be of momentous importance. It was not long, however, until it was discovered that the address was not in the least disturbing, and prices promptly rallied. Covering became more active and recoveries brought March up to 16.72 cents, the market closing steady in tone, with net losses of 16 to 27 points.

Aside from the nervousness over political affairs there appeared to be no fresh factor actively connected with the decline. Rumors that the German commerce raider had been captured or sunk were not confirmed. There was a report from New Orleans that freight room to Liverpool was offering at a lower rate, and advices from Savannah said that freight room was being offered more freely from that port. Local freight brokers, however, reported no change in rates. Galveston reported an advance in war risk rates.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Jan.	16.65	16.65	16.49	16.60@16.64	16.85
Feb.	...	...	...	16.60 bid	16.65
March	16.95	16.95	16.30	16.72@16.74	16.98
April	...	...	...	16.75 bid	17.01
May	17.05	17.05	16.55	16.80@16.90	17.14
June	...	...	...	16.88@16.90	17.13
July	17.03	17.03	16.50	16.86@16.89	17.12
Aug.	16.52	16.52	16.52	16.53 bid	16.80
Sept.	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.02 bid	16.20
Oct.	15.92	15.92	15.62	15.85@15.86	16.01
Dec.	15.87	15.87	15.73	15.92@15.94	16.08

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower at 16.75c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 75 points lower. Galveston, 17.10c; New Orleans, 16.94c; Mobile, 17c; Savannah, 18¼c; Norfolk, 17c; Augusta, 17c; Memphis, 17c; Houston, 17.15c; Little Rock, 17.25c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as in fair demand. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000. Imports, 13,000, American; 12,000 middling upland, 10.71d. Futures opened easy at 20 to 24 points decline, and closed steady at a net decline of 22 to 28 points. January-February, 10.33c; March-April, 10.37c; May-June, 10.34c; July-August, 10.26c; October-November, 9.62c. Manchester yarns dull and easier; cloths dull.

The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 16.77c; May, 16.93c; July, 16.92c; October, 15.83c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 14,749 bales, compared with 34,177 bales last year. The present stock is 1,447,483 bales, compared with 1,754,281 bales.

Exports for th day were 11,514 bales, making 3,539,389 so far this season, against 2,702,355 last year.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

After a number of violent changes and an active trade most of the day wheat emerged with a net advance of %@2c per bushel, and not far under top prices of the session. In addition to heavy unloading by grain houses there was considerable selling for Wall Street account, and the market became semi-demoralized toward noon, with a break of about 4c a bushel in May contracts from the early high point, carrying that position down to $1.88½. Weakness in the Northwest also contributed to the bearish feeling elsewhere, but after midday the market had a recovery which was quite as violent and excited as the previous break had been, prices selling up in some cases to new high figures for the day. This was inspired by more reassuring Washington news, big seaboard clearances, and the decrease of 1,672,000 bushels in the visible supply. No export business was reported, but the local cash market closed steady with No. 2 hard quoted at $2.12; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.22; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.23½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.87¾	1.83½	1.87	1.86¼	1.33¾
July	1.54	1.50¼	1.53¼	1.51⅝	1.25⅝
September	1.37	1.33⅝	1.36½	1.34⅝	...

CORN.

Closely following the changes in wheat, the corn market first had an advance of about a cent a bushel, then broke 1¾c from top, all of which was recovered, with the close ⅛c to over the previous night. The visible supply increased 581,000 bushels, and cash corn here was firm, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.13, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
May	1.01¾	1.00	1.01⅛	1.00⅝	75⅝
July	1.00	98¾	99⅞	99	75¾

OATS.

Firmness at the opening in sympathy with other markets was followed by a break of about a cent a bushel, after which the market became steadier on export sales of about 700,000 bushels and closed ¼@½c net higher. The visible supply decreased 979,000 bushels. Cash oats locally were steady, closing as follows: Standard, 66¾@67¼c; No. 2 white, 67¼@68c; No. 3 white, 66½@67c; No. 4 white, 66@66½c; fancy clipped white, 69¼@71c; ordinary clipped white, 67@69¼c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	58¾	57¾	58¾	58¼	53
July	56	55	55¾	55¾	49¼

PROVISIONS

Owing to heavy hog receipts the provision market showed little stability during the day, and closed only a little above lowest point. Shipping conditions were also unsatisfactory and led to more or less selling, while the big break in grain market towards noon tended to further unsettle confidence. Receipts at Chicago were 77,000, with 50,000 expected on Tuesday. At all points the arrivals were estimated at 150,000 hogs, including 9,000 each at Kansas City and Omaha.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	15.85	15.80	15.90	16.00	10.35
May	16.30	16.20	16.23	16.32	10.60
Ribs—					
January	...	...	15.15	15.20	10.75
May	15.50	15.35	15.45	15.52	11.10
Pork—					
January	30.40	30.37	30.40	30.57	20.35
May	29.25	29.12	29.20	29.32	20.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market had a sharp break early in the day, in line with the declines in lard and cotton, but later became stronger, and in the afternoon had recovered about half of the loss on the more reassuring Washington news and a covering movement, which left final prices 8 to 12 points lower, with the exception of January, which, owing to a strong spot situation, closed 20 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	12.70	12.40
January	12.80	12.40	12.70@13.00	12.40
February	12.25	12.25	12.30@12.50	12.38
March	12.32	12.22	12.32@12.34	12.41
April	...	...	12.18@12.26	12.28
May	12.25	12.09	12.18@12.20	12.30
June	12.36	12.14	12.18@12.22	12.30
July	12.27	12.18	12.20@12.23	12.31
August	12.27	12.14	12.21@12.24	12.32

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened dull, 1 to 3 points lower, with no sales on the call. The market ruled heavy throughout the day, with total transactions only about 3,500 tons. Final quotations on the Exchange showed net declines ranging from 8 to 11 points, most pressure being in the late months. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	4.35	4.35	4.34@4.36	4.37
February	4.04	4.03	4.03@4.04	4.08
March	3.96	3.94	3.94@3.95	3.99
April	...	...	3.94@3.95	3.99
May	3.96	3.94	3.94@3.96	3.99
June	...	...	3.97@3.99	4.01
July	3.99	3.99	3.99@4.01	4.03
August	...	...	4.01@4.03	4.04
September	...	...	4.02@4.03	4.06
October	...	...	3.92@3.95	3.96
November	...	...	3.84@3.88	3.91
December	...	...	3.76@3.80	3.86

The market for refined sugar was quiet and there was only a small trade reported, although it was said that refiners were now able to make prompt delivery. Buyers, however, were inclined to hold off and await some adjustment in values. Prices were listed at 6.75c for fine granulated by all refiners. The active grinding operations in Cuba and the weight of the crop movement has begun to be felt here, with a reduction today of ⅛c in quotations. Local operators bought 4,500 bags, Cubas, January clearance, at 4⅛c, cost and freight basis, equal to 5.20c duty paid. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.20c; molasses, 4.38c; cost and freight, 4½c.

COFFEE.

Unsettled conditions in other markets probably accounted in part for further scattering liquidation in coffee. Offerings were by no means heavy, however, and after an early decline of 6 to 8 points, there were slight rallies on covering or trade buying. The close was 2 to 5 points lower. Sales were reported of about 32,000 bags. The local spot market was dull and unchanged with quotations on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	...	...	8.40@8.42	8.45
February	...	...	8.43@8.45	8.48
March	8.50	8.46	8.47@8.48	8.52
April	...	...	8.50@8.51	8.55
May	8.55	8.52	8.54@8.55	8.58
June	...	...	8.57@8.58	8.62
July	8.61	8.57	8.60@8.61	8.63
August	...	...	8.65@8.66	8.69
September	8.70	8.68	8.70@8.71	8.74
October	...	...	8.75@8.76	8.78
November	...	...	8.80@8.81	8.83
December	...	...	8.85@8.86	8.87

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,381 packages. Scarcely enough high grade fresh creamery on the spot to meet immediate needs and the tone is a trifle firmer, though prices did not change materially. Secondary grades are moving out just a little better, and the feeling is perhaps a shade steadier. There is a good deal of stock, however, to be had from 34@36¼c. No change in held creamery; movement light. Renovated about ½c lower and weak. Ladies have eased off a little, and there is a softer market for packing stock. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 40@40¼c; extras, (92 score,) 39@39½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34½@38c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32½@34c; thirds, 31½@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40¼c; firsts, 35@39c; seconds, 33@34½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35¼@36c; seconds, 32@33½c; thirds, 31@31½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 37¼@38c; good to prime, 34½@37c; common to fair, 29@34c; renovated, extras, 33½@34c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29½@29c; No. 2, 27½@28c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,222 cases. A number of lots of fresh gathered eggs were carried over in receivers' hands from last week, and there were further rather liberal express deliveries. There is pressure to get the market down to a basis where stock can be cleared, and prices are showing further decline. Free sales were made on the exchanges of fresh gathered eggs at 39@40c, the market closing with rather a firm tone. There have been some lots taken off the market under shippers' limits at the decline, as the weather in producing sections was very cold again, but the offerings appear to be sufficient for all actual needs at the decline quoted. Storage eggs are unsettled and irregular and values not well defined; trade is quiet, but holders of most remaining stocks are not pressing for sales at any serious decline, although prices are easier than noted at the close of last week. Nearby eggs are quite plentiful and moving very slowly at some further reduction. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 42@43c; extra firsts, 41c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds and lower grades, 37@38c; refrigerator, firsts, 37c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34½@35¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 49@50c; ordinary to good, 44@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@46c; nearby pullets' eggs, whites, 38@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 43@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@43c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car. and Ga.—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Tues. Wed., fair; fresh variable winds, becoming n.

Fla.—rain and colder Tues., except fair in s. Wed., fair; fresh variable winds, becoming n.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., fair; fresh n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Tues., colder in e. Wed., probably fair and warmer.

Ky.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Wed.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer Wed.; fresh w. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues., warmer in n. Wed., fair and warmer; fresh s. w. winds.

Lower and Upper Mich.—Fair and warmer Tues.; Wed. overcast with probably snow flurries; fresh s. w. and s. winds.

La.—Fair, warmer in n. w., colder in s. e. Tues.; Wed. fair and warmer.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues., warmer in n. and w. Wed. fair and warmer.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues., warmer in n.; Wed. fair.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., probably followed by light snow Tues. night or Wed.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., probably followed by light snow in afternoon or night. Wed., cloudy; colder in n. w.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer Tues., followed by light snow in afternoon or night. Wed., probably snow flurries and colder.

Minn.—Unsettled and warmer Tues.; probably light snow. Wed., cloudy and warmer.

Iowa—Cloudy and warmer Tues., probably followed by light snow; Wed. cloudy, colder in n. and w.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Tues., colder in w.; Wed. fair and colder.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Unsettled and warmer Tues., possibly snow flurries; Wed. cloudy and colder.

Kan.—Unsettled and warmer Tues., possibly snow or rain in e.; Wed. probably fair and colder.

PLAN $100,000,000 CAPITAL.

Stockholders of Standard Oil of Indiana Take Action March 1.

Stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana will vote at a meeting on March 1 to increase the authorized capital stock from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000. The proposal will also be presented to the shareowners to alter the charter so as to enable the company to enter the oil production and transportation business. The concern's activities are now limited to refining and selling petroleum. It was rumored yesterday that part of the increased issue would be distributed as a stock dividend.

At the time of the dissolution of the old Standard of New Jersey the Standard of Indiana was capitalized at $1,000,000. In 1912 an increase to $30,000,000 was effected through a stock dividend of 2,900 per cent. The contemplated expansion will give the company a capital equal to that of the one-time parent organization, of which it was but one of thirty-four constituents when the Standard of New Jersey was dissolved.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 650,177 shares of stocks and $459,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 50,139; railroads, 2,200; oils, 160,395, and mining, 437,443. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	‡Aetna Exp...	3⅝	3½	3¼	3½
150	‡Aetna E. pf.	23	23	23	23
200	Am. Int. Cp., (850 paid)...	54½	54½	54	54
150	Am. Sup. Tob.	17	*18	17	*18
100	Am. Writ. P..	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	B.-Am. T. Co., ordinary ...	19	19	19	19
400	B.-Am. T. Co., ord. bearer..	19½	20	19½	20
700	‡Cal. P. Corp.	37	37⅝	36¾	37⅝
3,600	Can. N. G. Cp	⅝	1	⅝	⅞
200	‡Car L. & P..	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
975	Carwen Steel.	12¼	12¼	12	12
500	‡C. Fdy. pf...	40	41	39½	40
900	Chevrolet Mot.	123	123	118	118
137	‡Ener. Motor.	3	3	3	3
800	Emerson Ph..	*12	*12	11½	11⅝
500	‡Erickson W..	25	25	25	25
400	‡F.-L. Ph. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
450	‡Hart Bell Co.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	H. & B. C. Co	40½	40½	40½	40½
20	H. S. Cp. pf..	98½	98½	98½	98½
500	‡Imp. Car. C..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Int. Rubber..	12	12	11½	11½
4,500	††Jop. Ore S., (new)	30	30	30	30
150	Key. T. & R..	16	*16½	16	*16½
100	S. H. K. pf....	105	105	105	105
300	‡Lima Loco...	58½	58½	58	58
32	‡L. S. 1st pf..	99½	100	99½	100
100	Man. Transit.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs....	69¾	69¾	61	61
200	‡Mex. Pet. Ex.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
10,000	‡Midv. Steel..	61¼	61¼	59⅝	60
200	‡Nat. Auto...	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
800	N. A. P. & P..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
500	‡Old. Col. Ch.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	‡Pierce-Arrow	51½	51½	50	50
425	‡S.Cicilia Sug.	27	28	27	28
100	‡S. C. Sug. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
100	Smith & Terry Transp. pf..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300	‡St. Jo. Lead.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝
1,100	‡Steel Alloys..	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
1,500	Submarine Bt. v. t. ctfs...	22	22½	21½	21½
500	‡Sup.St.1st pf.	100	100	99½	100
1,000	‡Transue-Wms. Steel Forg...	46	46¼	46	46½
4,000	Triangle Flim, v. t. ctfs...	2¾	3	2¾	3
1,100	U. S. S'ship..	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
2,500	‡United Mot.	48½	48½	43½	44¾
1,500	‡Un. Al. Steel	52	52	51	51½
1,000	‡Unit.Sug.w.i.	35	35¼	35	35¼
1,500	World Film, v. t. ctfs....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft	14	14¼	13½	14
100	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft pf..	57	57	57	57
500	‡Zinc Concen.	4½	4½	4	4½

RAILROADS.

1,200	†Rock I. w. i.	38½	38½	37⅞	38½
1,000	St. L., R. M. & P. v.t. c.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	Ohio Oil	387	387	387	+ 3
30	Pr. O. & G...	640	633	640	...
30	S. O. (N. Y.).	277	276	276	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	††Alpha O.&G.	80	80	80	83
800	†Bar. C. & G.	3	3⅛	2⅞	3
1,000	†Cos. (O.R.)'.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛
4,000	†Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅝
4,500	†Elk Basin P.	9⅝	9½	7⅞	9
900	†Fed. Oil....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
18,000	†Gen. R. & P.	⅞	1	¾	1
21,000	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	½	⅝	⅝	½
3,500	‡Merritt Oil..	15¾	17¼	15	17
1,200	Met. Petrol..	...	4¼	3½	3⅝
20,000	††Midwest Oil	80	80	75	79
1,500	‡Mid. Oil pf.	87	90	87	89
500	‡Monon. Oil..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	†N.Y. & C. Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	2¼
1,725	†O. Fuel Oil.	19	20	19	20
2,500	Ok. Pr. & R.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝
25,000	†Omar O.&G..	50	58	50	58
7,000	†Osage H. Oil	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9
2,200	‡Royal Dutch.	68⅜	69⅜	66¼	66¼
1,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11¼
48,800	Sec. O. & R..	2	2	2	2
5,000	†Sinclair Oil.	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	61⅞
1,500	†Utah Pet. (a pros.)	56	58	55	58
700	†Un. West. O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	†Vac. Gas & O.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
3,700	‡‡W.E. O.&G.	28	28	21	25

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	‡Aguacate M.	1¾	2	1¾	2
1,000	Alas.-Br. Col. Metals ...	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
6,700	Alas. M. Cor.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
6,000	‡Alas. S. Cop.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
3,500	†Am. Com'r.	8	8½	8	8½
9,500	‡Ariz. Chlor.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Ariz. Cop'd's	½	½	½	½
3,200	††Atlanta	13½	*14	13½	13½
800	‡Austin Ama.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Big Jim.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	Big Ore C....	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
11,000	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)...	1	1¼	1	1⅛
7,000	‡Boston Crk.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
4,100	Boston & M..	77	77	75	76
5,700	‡Brad. C. M..	1⅝	1⅝	*1½	1⅝
1,400	Buf. Mines..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	11⅛	11⅜	10½	11⅛
1,200	Butte Detroit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	††Caledonia...	56	57	55	56
9,700	‡Cal. & Jer..	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
1,500	Canada Cop..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6,000	††Cashboy	6½	6½	6	6
500	C. de P. Cop.	38	38	37	37
7,000	C. Ariz. S..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
1,700	‡Con. Home.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Cres. C. G..	7	7	7	7
270	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (pr.).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,000	Ely Cons.....	18	17	15	17
10,000	‡Emma Con..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
700	†Goldfield C..	61	63	61	62
2,500	†Goldf. Mer.	6½	7	6½	7
10,000	‡Greenm. M..	2⅜	2⅜	1½	2
100	‡Griz. F.G.M..	1	1	1	1
4,000	Hargraves M.	18	19	18	19
1,250	Hecla Mining	8	8	7⅞	8
600	Howe Sound..	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
1,000	‡Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	‡Jer. V. (pr.)	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
1,500	††Jim Butler.	74	75	74	74
2,000	†Jumbo Ext..	32	32	32	32
4,000	L.P.M.C. (pr.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	††Loon Lake..	50	53	50	53
3,000	Louis. Cons...	85	90	85	90
700	Magma Cop.	51	51	48½	49
2,000	††Marsh Min.	10	10	9½	9½
800	Mason Valley	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
700	†McKin.-Dar..	48	50	48	50
150,000	††Miami M. C.	25	60	25	50
700	‡Mojav Tung.	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	1¼
8,000	‡Monster C..	½	½	½	½
500	††Mon. G. M..	60	60	60	60
8,000	††Mother L..	44	44	43	44
1,800	††Nancy H.M.	82	82	82	82
2,000	‡Newray M....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	New Utah B..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Nip. Mines ...	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,000	‡Ohio Copper, new, w. i...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
17,850	††Old Em. L..	60	66	60	66
800	††Peerless J..	78	80	78	80
1,000	Pitts. - Jerome Cop. (a p.)..	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
2,000	Prog. M. & M.	½	½	½	½
2,200	‡Ray H. Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
15,000	††R.x Con. M.	48	49	47	48
1,200	†Rochester M.	63	63	62	63
2,100	‡Sac. Val. C..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
125	‡Sec. Thirty..	*12	*12	11¾	11¾
2,110	‡Seneca Cop..	15	15½	15	15⅜
1,200	S. K. of Ariz.	⅞	⅞	½	½
1,000	S. x. Con. of Utah	4	4¼	4	4¼
10,500	††Silver Pick.	21	26	21	26
700	‡St. Nich. Z. Ext., w. i...	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Stand. S.-L..	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,600	††Success Min	60	60	59	59
4,600	†Superstit. M. (a pros.) ...	42	43	41	42
2,700	††Thompson-K	30	30	27	27
13,800	††Tommy B. G	40	43	40	42
800	T. Burns G. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	‡Ton. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
600	Ton. Exten...	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,200	††Troy-Ariz...	53	60	50	60
200	Uni. Eastern.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,500	††U. S. C. M.	10	10	10	10
3,000	††U. S. Tung.	22	25	22	24
500	‡Uni. V. Ext..	38	38	38	38
200	Unity G. M..	3¼	3¼	3	3
700	†W. End Con.	69	70	69	70
6,300	W. Cap Min..	45	48	45	48
600	‡W. Cross C..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	‡W

THIS COUNTRY LEADS WORLD IN COMMERCE

Department of Commerce Says 1917 May Even Surpass Last Year's Enormous Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The United States has taken the lead as the world's greatest buyer and seller, final statistics of last year's foreign commerce announced today by the Department of Commerce showing the new world trade record as $7,873,000,000. December's exports amounted to $521,000,000, the largest month on record. Indications are that 1917 might even surpass the enormous foreign business of last year.

The nation's exports in 1916 reached a total of $5,481,000,000, which was far and away a new high record. Compared with 1915, the value of goods sent out of the country showed a gain of $1,926,000,000, while the increase over 1913 was $2,997,000,000. The import trade of $2,392,000,000 was particularly emphasized by the fact that it exceeded the previous high record, set in 1912, by $574,000,000, and surpassed the returns of 1915 by $615,000,000.

The balance of trade was $3,089,000,000 in favor of the United States, compared with $1,776,000,000 in 1915.

War munitions exports from the United States to the European Allies since the war began have approached a billion dollars in value. Figures compiled today show that the heaviest month's shipments of war supplies went forward in November, when the total was more than $90,000,000.

In the two years and a half of the war this country has shipped cartridges valued at $85,000,000, gunpowder valued at $850,000,000, other explosives, $475,000,000, and firearms $60,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

President Wilson's address to the Senate upon matters relating to peace was the chief influence in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange throughout the day. Prices broke sharply all around. United States Steel common was particularly active, more than 85,000 shares changing hands.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Btr Sug.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
370	Am. Can	47	47	46	46¼
100	Am. Car & Fy.	68¼	67¼	66¾	67¼
1,100	Am. Locos.	79	79	76	77½
1,040	Am. Sm. & R.	100¼	100¼	105¾	107
10	Am. Zinc	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
2,900	Anaconda Cop.	84	84½	82¾	83¾
100	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
400	A. G. & W. I.	116½	121½	116½	121½
580	Baldw. Loco.	56⅞	56⅞	55⅞	56¼
50	Butte & Sup.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
240	Cal. Pet.	27¾	28¼	27¾	27¾
60	Cal. Pet. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
1,630	Cent. Leather.	90⅜	91	87¾	88
100	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	C., M. & S. P.	90	90	90	90
100	Chile Cop.	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
100	Chino Copper.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼
200	Col. Fuel & I.	47	47	46¼	46¼
350	Columbia Gas.	46¾	46¾	44¾	46¾
100	Corn Prods.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,200	Crucible Steel.	65¼	65½	62¾	63¼
300	Cuba Cane S.	50¼	50¼	49¼	49¼
100	Dist. Secur.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
450	Erie	32¾	32¾	32	32¼
100	Goodrich Co.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	Gt. North. pf.	117	117	117	117
100	Gt. North. Ore.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½
450	Inspir. Copper.	58	58	56¾	57¼
1,970	Int. Mer. Mar.	34¼	35½	52¾	33⅜
2,380	Int. M. M. pf.	90½	92	88¼	89¾
300	Int. Nickel	43	43	42¼	42¼
350	Int. Paper	47¾	48¼	45¾	46¼
100	Interboro Con.	15	15⅛	15	15
300	Kennecott Cop.	46	46	44¾	44¾
100	Lack Steel	84	84¼	84	84¼
50	Lehigh Valley.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
100	Long Island.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
150	Maxwell Mot.	57¾	58⅜	57¾	58¼
1,680	Mexican Pet.	104⅜	104⅜	101¾	102¼
100	Miami Cop.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Mo. Pac. 1st.	19½	19½	19½	19½
300	Nat. En.& Sta.	30½	30½	30½	30¼
100	Nat. Lead	61¼	61½	60¾	60¾
100	Nevada Cop.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
100	N. Y. Central.	100¾	101¼	100¾	101
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
250	Pacific Mail.	24⅝	25⅛	23⅞	25
100	Pennsylvania.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
630	Pitts.Coal t. r.	50¾	50¾	47¾	49¾
150	Press. S. Car.	78⅝	79½	78⅝	79½
50	Ry. Steel Spr.	50½	50¾	50¼	50¼
100	Ray Copper.	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼
1,000	Reading	102	102¼	99½	100¾
500	Rep. I. & S.	80¼	80¼	79½	79½
1,030	Southern Ry.	31½	31¼	30¾	31¼
780	Studebaker	109½	109⅝	107¼	108¼
50	Texas Co.	231¼	231¼	231¼	231¼
100	Union Bag.	14	14	14	14
660	Union Pacific.	143⅝	144¼	143⅝	144
1,400	U. S. Ind. Alc.	127¾	127¾	123⅜	123
400	U. S. Rubber.	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼
85,440	U. S. Steel.	114⅝	115	112⅜	113
1,450	Utah Copper.	107¾	108¾	104¾	105¾
60	Wabash pf., A	54½	54½	54¼	54¼
260	West'house El.	51½	52¾	51½	52¾
180	Willys Ov'l'd.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.13¾	.13¾	.13¼
500	Blue Bell	.02	.02	.02
500	Goldfield Mer.	.07	.07	.07
500	Gypsy Queen	.08	.08	.08
500	Halifax	.47	.47	.47
500	Isabella	.23	.23	.23
200	Jim Butler	.75	.75	.73
3,000	Midway	.22	.22	.22
1,000	Ore	.03	.03	.03
2,100	Rescue Eula	.27½	.27½	.26
500	Rochester	.62	.62	.62
500	Silver Pick	.25	.25	.25
500	Union Cons.	.40	.40	.40
500	Yemington	.28	.28	.25

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.19	Mexican	.07
Best & Belcher	.66	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.08
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.06	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.07
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.07	Sierra Nevada	.15
Exchequer	.06	Union Con.	.40
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.07	Mexican dollars	.57½
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Florence	.20
Jim Butler	.74	Fraction	.05
McNamara	.06	Tonopah Consol	.03
Midway	.20	G'field Merger	.06
Mizpah	.15	Jumbo Exten	.31
Menarch Pitts	.12	Kewanas	.18
Montana	.20	Silver Pick	.24
North Star	.17	Spearhead	.08
Rescue	.29	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten	4.05	Big Jim	1.25
Tonopah Nevada	5.75	Caliman Hills	.21
West End	.09	Packard	.49
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.60
Atlanta	.14	Round Mountain	.38
Booth	.08	United Mines	.49
Daisy	.01	White Caps	.47

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Crossen	7¼	7¼	Vindicator	.115	.120
Dr. J'pot	9½	9½	El Paso	.55	.60
Elkton	12	14	Golden C.	.237	.238
Findlay	6¼	6¾	Gold Sov.	6¼	6¾
Gold Dol.	2¾	4	Isabella	20¾	22¾
Granite	59½	61	Portland	.187	.190
McKinney	.26	.40	U. Gold M.	22½	23

DIVIDENDS.

Notice of Dividend to Stockholders of Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation held January 20, 1917, a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. was declared upon the stock of this Corporation, payable on February 15, 1917, to the holders of said stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on January 30, 1917.

The stock books of this Corporation will be closed for the transfer of stock from and including January 31, 1917, to and including February 20, 1917.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.
By W. J. ZUCKER, Secretary.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 74.
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on February 1, 1917, to shareholders of record January 12, 1917.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 75.
A special dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on February 1, 1917, to shareholders of record January 12, 1917.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

THOMPSON - STARRETT COMPANY,
51 Wall Street, New York City.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable March 31st, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 26, 1917.
Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.
GEORGE T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

SAPULPA REFINING CO. OF OKLAHOMA
Baltimore, Md., January 18, 1917.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of the Company for the quarter ending January 31, 1917, payable February 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business January 25th. Transfer books close January 20th at 12 M. and open February 2nd at 9 A. M.
J. H. HUNICHEN, Secretary.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1917.	Increase.
2d week January	$344,521	$50,389
July 1-Jan. 14	9,655,483	776,683

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for December—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$1,003,573	$887,468	$839,412
Net after tax	333,945	297,645	257,587
12 mos. gross	6,034,544	5,328,850	5,288,577
Net after tax	2,203,545	1,937,415	616,730

Public Utilities.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Oper. Income	*$3,217,512	3,522,220	2,137,922
Other income	6,930,108	6,700,382	5,806,716
Gross income	10,147,620	10,222,602	7,944,638
Interest	1,492,156	1,719,745	820,636
Surplus	8,654,464	8,502,857	7,119,681
Dividends	6,987,155	6,737,613	5,988,990
Net after div.	1,667,309	1,765,244	1,113,691
Previous surp.	15,036,736	15,026,910	15,061,540
Total surplus	19,678,045	17,392,154	16,162,231
P. & L. cred.	566,848	616,582	†535,321
P. & L. surp.	19,110,607	18,008,736	15,626,910

*Includes $1,145,467 surplus earnings of Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co. and interest received on investment in that company. †Debit.

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT CO. for the year ended Nov. 30—

Gross rev.	2,471,872	2,056,875	1,869,006
Net after taxes & exp	953,761	852,489	716,351
Other income	145,210	138,146	122,948
Total	1,098,971	988,634	841,299
Int., rent, &c.	630,494	665,247	635,178
Net inc.	468,477	323,387	206,121

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	Increase.
Gross 1st week Jan.	119,315	18,929

Industrial.

PITTSBURGH STEEL—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
6 mos. ended Dec. 31	14,371,296	9,660,259	4,711,037
Net profits	5,027,111	1,695,109	3,332 002

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.30	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'20	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'25	4½	4.50	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.90
C., St. P., M. & O.	1917-'24	5	4.38	4.18
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.35	4.38
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1917-'22	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Lousiville & Nash.	1917-'22	5	4.00	4.10
Michigan Centr.	1917-'30	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.25	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.25	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1917-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
St. Louis & S. W.	1917-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.35	4.15
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 22, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company has been called to be held at the principal office of the Company, Little Burnet Street, in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Wednesday, February 14, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider and take action upon the following matters:

1. The proposed acquisition by the Company of the plants and property, or of any part thereof, of any or all of the companies of which the Company owns or shall own substantially all the capital stock except Directors' shares, including the following: Revere Rubber Company, Rubber Regenerating Company, The Naugatuck Chemical Company, Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Company, American Rubber Company, The Joseph Banigan Rubber Company, Boston Rubber Shoe Company, L. Candee & Company, Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, Goodyear's Metallic Rubber Shoe Company, Hastings Wool Boot Company, National India Rubber Company, Shoe Hardware Company, and Woonsocket Rubber Company;

2. The proposed creation of an issue of First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Company, limited to the sum of $97,262,900 face value (being the par amount of the Company's full paid preferred stocks and common stock outstanding on January 15, 1917) except to the extent of any increase in the authorized amount of said bonds which from time to time thereafter may be consented to by the holders of the preferred and common stocks of the Company as provided in the mortgage, and further limited as shall be provided in the mortgage;

3. The proposed execution to secure said bonds of a mortgage and deed of trust upon and of the plants and property, or any part thereof, now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, including any or all shares of stock in and indebtedness from other corporations, now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company; and the settlement of the form and terms of said mortgage; and the authorization of the Board of Directors so to do; and the proposed execution, if and to the extent required by the terms of any bonds or obligations outstanding or to be issued, of mortgages or other instruments under which the same were issued, of any instruments of further assurance or supplemental mortgages of the said property thereof; and

4. Such other action relating to the foregoing matters as the stockholders may determine and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business Saturday, January 27, 1917, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, February 15, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, INCORPORATED, has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company, Room 2,102, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 30th, 1917, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action with respect to authorizing the amendment to the certificate of incorporation of the Company so as to increase the number of common shares without nominal or par value which the Company may issue from 25,000 to 120,000, and so as to increase the amount of the stated capital from $2,125,000, the present amount thereof, to $4,625,000, and so as to include in Article Fourth thereof the following provision:

Any holder or holders of any of the 20,000 shares of preferred stock authorized and outstanding, may, at his or their option, to be exercised within such period and under such conditions as the Board of Directors shall prescribe, surrender the preferred stock so held by him or them for exchange for common stock, whereupon the certificates for preferred stock so surrendered shall be cancelled, and certificates for common stock shall be issued in lieu thereof at the rate or valuation of two shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock, and the aggregate of preferred stock which the Company is authorized to issue shall be reduced accordingly, but the amount of the stated capital with which the Company shall carry on business shall not thereby be increased or reduced.

and for the purpose of approving or authorizing the terms and conditions upon which the increased common shall be part thereof, shall be issued or offered for subscription to stockholders or reserved or otherwise disposed of; and also of determining whether the number of Directors of the Company shall be increased to eleven; and of taking action upon such other or further matters, incidental to the foregoing, as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WALTER W. BIRGE, President.
M. W. RANDALL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE DICKERSON ESTATES will be held at the offices of Messrs. Edwin Fried and Cask, No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, February 1st, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., of said day, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before the meeting.

The polls will remain open for one hour. Transfer books will be closed between the 20th day of January and the 1st day of February, 1917.

Dated, New York, January 4th, 1917.
FREDERICK M. CZAKI, Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 20, 1917, at 3 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 21, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fisk & Brothers Refining Company will be held at the offices, 24 State St., New York, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year and transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SIDNEY BEVIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Queens Place Realty Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Queens Subway Building, Long Island City, New York, on Tuesday, January 30, at 12 o'clock, noon.
PARMELY W. HERRICK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Herrick-Parmelee Company, Inc., for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Queens Subway Building, Long Island City, New York, on Tuesday, January 30th, at 2 P. M.
M. H. LAUNDON, Secretary.

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Complainant, against The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Benjamin F. Edwards, as Trustees, Defendants. In equity, No. E. 13-284.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on December 27, 1916, the undersigned, Special Master in and by said decree appointed to make the sale thereby directed, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, on the first day of March, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property consisting of certain First Mortgage Bonds (hereinafter called "Underlying Bonds") and the coupons and cash appertaining thereto, more particularly described as follows:

Number of Bonds.

6,561 First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway Company, due July 1, 1915, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

705 First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of The Wichita & Colorado Railway Company, due July 1, 1911, extended to January 1, 1917, with Jan. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

2,041 First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Kansas & Colorado Railroad Co., due July 1, 1926, with Jan. 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons, together with cash amounting to $122,460, being the proceeds of coupons appertaining to said bonds paid to Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887.

1 First Mortgage registered bond, interest at 6% and 7% conditionally, for $4,666,000 of The Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railway Company, with the right to all interest becoming due thereon on or after Sept. 1, 1915.

600 First Mortgage $1,000 6% bonds of the Pueblo & State Line Railroad Co., due October 1, 1917, with Oct. 1, 1915, and subsequent coupons.

The undersigned will first offer for sale in separate parcels, in the order in which each parcel appears in the foregoing list, the entire amount of each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds hereinbefore described and will offer for sale with each lot or parcel of Underlying Bonds all cash which has been, or prior to the time of sale may be received by Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, in payment of interest on such lot or parcel, as will more fully appear from the statement hereafter mentioned to be filed with the undersigned by said Trustee, until the aggregate amount of the best bids for such separate parcels shall be a sum which is sufficient to pay the entire amount unpaid at the time of the closing of the sale, for principal and interest on the Five Per Cent. Bonds secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, foreclosed by said suit, the expenses of the sale and any allowances that may be made by the Court therein. And when the aggregate amount of such bids shall reach a sum sufficient for the payments above referred to, the undersigned will make no further offering of the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash, the separate best bids for each of said parcels will be accepted and the several parcels of Underlying Bonds and coupons and the cash sold thereto will be struck down to the respective successful bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by the Court.

If, however, a sum sufficient to make the payments above referred to, shall not be bid until all of the respective parcels of Underlying Bonds and coupons and the cash sold therewith shall have been offered for sale, the undersigned will not finally accept any bids for any of the said parcels, but will provisionally note said bids and will then offer for sale in one parcel and as an entirety all of said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash. In case the aggregate of the best bids for said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in parcels shall exceed the amount of the best bid for the same as an entirety, such bids for the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash in parcels will be respectively accepted and the several parcels of Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash will be struck down to the respective bidders for the same, subject to confirmation by the Court, but should the contrary be the case, the bid for the Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash as an entirety will be accepted, subject to like confirmation.

The undersigned will receive no bid from any bidder who shall not have deposited with him at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, prior to March 1, 1917, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, either in cash or by certified check on some National Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned, a sum which shall at least equal five per cent. of the par or face value of all the said Underlying Bonds and cash hereinbefore described for which he intends to bid, or, in lieu thereof, Five Per Cent. Bonds of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company secured by the Trust Indenture of that Company dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto dated August 1, 1887, with the coupons appertaining thereto maturing on September 1st, 1915, and thereafter, to an amount in par value of said Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons equal to ten per cent. of said cash and of the face or par value of all of said Underlying Bonds for which he intends to bid.

The acceptance of any bid by the undersigned, and the sale of any or all of the said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash by said decree directed to be sold will be subject to confirmation by the Court, and in no event will any bid or bids be finally accepted by the undersigned, subject to such confirmation, which shall not amount in the aggregate to at least the sum of $10,100,000, which sum is by said decree fixed as the lowest sum for which the said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser. The word "purchaser" whenever used in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him at the conclusion of the sale, or within a reasonable time thereafter. The deposit received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The complainant, Union Trust Company of New York, as such Trustee, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of said Five Per Cent. Bonds, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder, after the acceptance of his bid, shall fail to comply within the period of twenty days after the entry thereof, with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such purchaser, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of resale of said Underlying Bonds, coupons and cash and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the same shall be sold at a less price on any such resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct.

If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made either by cash, by check or in bonds, such deposit will be returned to the depositor.

The purchaser shall, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the undersigned to be cancelled or credited as in said decree provided, Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons maturing on September 1st, 1915, and thereafter, secured by said Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and by said Supplemental Indenture dated August 1, 1887.

The purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase price, upon the Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons secured by the Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and the Indenture supplemental thereto, dated August 1, 1887, turned over to the undersigned as aforesaid, with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner in said decree provided shall be made within ninety days after confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

The undersigned is authorized by said decree to accept temporarily, instead of Five Per Cent. Bonds and coupons secured by said Trust Indenture of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1, 1887, and by said Supplemental Indenture dated August 1, 1887, either as a qualification for bidding, or in satisfaction of the residue of the purchase price, the certificate of any solvent bank, banking institution, trust company or banking firm within the United States or any European country that it holds the amount therein specified of said bonds in negotiable form, accompanied by the coupons therein stated, subject to his order or subject to the order of a person or persons or corporation therein named and assigned to his order.

The Court by the decree reserves the right to retake and resell the property by said decree directed to be sold upon such notice as it may direct and at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price as in said decree provided.

The purchaser or his, its or their successors or assigns shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his, its or their appearance in, and become a party to said cause.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, for further particulars including a further and more detailed description of the terms and conditions of sale and of the property therein directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 37 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York City.

Reference is also made to the statement hereinbefore mentioned, to be filed with the undersigned, pursuant to provisions of said decree, by Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee under said Trust Indenture and Supplemental Indenture, on the day preceding the day of sale, showing the amount of cash then held by it as such Trustee, which cash is to be included with the property to be sold, as hereinbefore stated. Said statement will be read by the undersigned at the time of the sale.

Dated, New York, January 15, 1917.
JAMES G. GRAHAM, Special Master.

MILLER, KING, LANE & TRAFFORD, Solicitors for Complainant, 80 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, COMPLAINANT, against THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, AS TRUSTEES, DEFENDANTS, IN EQUITY, NO. E 13-285.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on December 1, 1916, the undersigned, Special Master in and by said decree appointed to make the sale therein directed to be made, will offer for sale without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension on the first day of March, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property being the following First Mortgage Bonds and coupons appertaining thereto:

$1,110,000.—Council Grove, Osage City & Ottawa Ry. Co. of Kan. 1st 6s due July 1, 1911, extended to Aug. 1, 1926, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

417,000.—Council Grove, Smoky Valley & Western Ry. Co. 1st 6s due July 1, 1917, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

894,000.—Fort Scott & Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

383,000.—Fort Scott & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

195,000.—Fort Scott Belt Terminal Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Feb. 1, 1920, with Feb. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

376,000.—Grouse Creek Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due July 1, 1927, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

500,000.—Iron Mountain R. R. Co. of Memphis 1st 6s due Nov. 1, 1908, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with Nov. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

1,622,000.—Interstate Ry. Co. 1st 6s due July 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

69,000.—Joplin & Western Ry. Co. 1st 5s due June 1, 1922, with June 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

550,000.—Kansas City and Southwestern Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1926, with Sept. 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

407,000.—Kansas City & Southwestern Ry. Co. of Mo. 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1926, with September 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

2,055,000.—Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota Ry. Co. of State of Kansas 1st 6s due April 1, 1916, with April 1, 1916, coupons.

300,000.—Missouri Pacific Ry Co. in Kansas 1st 6s due July 1, 1911, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

242,000.—Nebraska Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Jan. 1, 1922, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

332,000.—Omaha Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s due Jan. 1, 1922, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

1,095,000.—Pacific Ry. Co. in Nebraska 1st 5s due Sept. 20, 1907, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

275,000.—Rooks County R. R. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Jan. 1, 1910, extended to Aug. 1, 1920, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

400,000.—St. Louis, Oak Hill & Carondelet Ry. Co. of Mo. 1st 6s due Sept. 1, 1917, with March 1, 1917, and subsequent coupons.

1,278,000.—Topeka, Salina & Western Ry. Co. of Kansas 1st 6s due Jan. 1, 1923, with July 1, 1916, and subsequent coupons.

The undersigned will first offer

THE FUR AUCTION STARTS OFF WELL

Beginning of Four Days' Sale Attended by Buyers from All Over the Country.

RED FOX BIDS A FEATURE

Prices Showed an Advance of About 35 Per Cent. Above Those Obtained in October.

Bidding on red foxes was the feature yesterday of the opening session of the New York Fur Auction at the Masonic Temple. A shortage of these skins, together with the fact that they will be among the favorites again as Summer furs, was ascribed as the cause of the competition that developed on them when they were put on the block. The advance realized on red fox was by no means the only increase. In general, the excellent demand for fur and bright prospects of its continued popularity drove prices up on the average of 35 per cent. over October quotations.

The sale, which will last four days, concluding Thursday evening, opened promptly at 10 o'clock, without formality. The auditorium was comfortably filled, the attendance during periods in the day, when the offerings were of a popular nature, reaching over 800 buyers. These were from all parts of the country, so that the whole fur trade of the continent was represented. There were also several buyers from London, and some from Paris. Leipsic, Germany, was represented by Joseph Ullmann and A. Dinerstein, who were apparently unconcerned over the difficult problem of shipping their purchases into the empire. There buying was of a general character, taking in practically all of the various kinds of skins offered.

The offering of Australian opossum met with a notable response. There were 67,600 skins to be sold and, in some quarters before the sale, the doubt was raised of the ability of the market to absorb such a large supply. Not only were these furs well received, but the prices obtained showed that they were needed. At the first New York auction last January there were only 6,502 of these skins shipped to the sale.

Red fox that brought $12 and $13 at the previous sales were sold yesterday for $18, and pelts that went some months back at $7 and $8 brought $11 and $12. Harry O'Toole of Revillon Frères said that the increased prices were due in some measure to the demand that is expected to develop on these skins for use as Summer furs. He added that the demand for this purpose will take in flat furs in fancy effects such as ermine.

The extent of the price advances came as no surprise to the buyers. Since sales have been inaugurated, the price set at auction, it was explained, is the standard, and for that reason the increases are not made in easy stages.

The New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which conducts the sale, introduced several new conveniences for buyers. One that was especially appreciated was the new system of handling contracts so that buyers might have them almost immediately after their successful bids. A taxicab service was maintained between the auction room and the company's warehouse on Great Jones Street.

J. Gordon Noakes was the auctioneer, and the usual staff of spotters was on the platform with him to note the bids from various parts of the auditorium. It was said by one of the representatives of the company that only three lots had been "bid in" during the morning session, and that those who had withdrawn the goods from sale had been prompted to do so by the desire to keep the furs for themselves when they found how much they were wanted by others.

The buyers here for the sale attended almost in a man the films showing the "The Great Fur Industry" at Carnegie Hall last night. Many of them had an opportunity to see themselves in the movies, as some of the pictures were taken during the progress of a former sale. The films which described the industry from the trapper to the retailer were the work of Julian C. Austrian.

Following is a list of price comparisons with September sale: Fisher, 30 per cent. higher; wolverine, 20 per cent. higher; otter, 20 per cent. higher; otter, Southern, 30 per cent. higher; blue fox, full September prices; red fox, Eastern, 40 per cent. higher; red fox, Northern, 40 per cent. higher; gray fox, 40 per cent. higher; cross fox, 35 per cent. higher; Australian fox, 50 per cent. higher, and Australian opossum, full September prices.

The highest price for silver fox was $1,100, paid by Revillon Frères for two skins. The offering of silver fox will be continued today, and the feature of the session will be the sale of 600,000 muskrat, which is now at the height of its popularity.

DEFENDS BANK'S CLOSING.

Controller Tells Florida Executive He Will Get a Chance to Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, issued a statement tonight in rejoinder to newspaper criticism from ex-President Heard of the National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., which recently failed. In a former statement Controller Williams asserted that the bank had failed because of incompetent management. Ex-President Heard issued a statement that he was without knowledge of the bank's condition, and saying the Controller's statement that he, Heard, was liable to the bank for approximately $300,000 of borrowed money, was misleading. In the statement issued tonight the Federal Controller suggests that ex-President Heard "can have the opportunity of explaining in court at the proper time more effectively than in the newspapers."

Clothing Styles to be Fancier.

Plans are on foot among the manufacturing clothiers to have fancier designs than usual in the models that will be shown for the next Fall and Winter season. This step will be taken, it is understood, in order to minimize the effects of the high cost of merchandise. In other words, the manufacturers realize, it is said, that unless some special effort is made to create designs that will be very apparently different from those of the previous seasons, some men will make what they have in the way of clothing do them extra service. The tendency toward style changes will be well defined in the boys' as well as the men's branch.

A Word To the Wise!

You will serve your own interests most effectively if you ship your early Spring merchandise *now* and get the cash equivalent from me.

Immediate funds mean available capital for present and future needs. Why not secure them from me? My terms are reasonable. No "red tape," and strictest confidence observed.

Universal Discount Co.

Jos. Rabinowitz

100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

AMOSKEAG 6120, navy; American 0359 velour. Madison Square 1265.

COATS AND SUITS.—Mail order house of the East, Wm.-Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av. Call Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders on Spring coats. Call 9 to 12 Tuesday and Wednesday, 3d floor, 43 West 24th St.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on popular price coats. Call with samples, 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at novelty Spring coats and suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Samples of the better grade will be looked at by jobbers. 119 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade jobbers; will place orders. Call with samples, 11th floor, 19 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; mornings only. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND WAISTS.—Children's coats and ladies' waists for the Spring. Call Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., mail order house, Williams, Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CORDUROY.—Will pay spot cash for large quantity of corduroy in Copenhagen and rose shades, narrow wale, either in 30 or 36 inch widths. Telephone Bergen 2735.

DRESSES.—Mr. Lloyd of Kaufman's underselling store of Harrisburg, Penn., will look at popular priced silk and serge dresses for Spring, 8:30. B. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

LINEN.—Wanted, 20,000 yards, all colors; cash. General Waist, 151 West 30th.

MERCHANDISE.—Express at once, prepaid, to Kutner Goldstein Co., Fresno, Cal., samples of camisoles, muslin combinations, gowns, skirts, and cotton crepe gowns, to cost $6.50, $7.50, and $9 a dozen.

MERCHANDISE.—Edw. Malley Co., New Haven, Conn., open for desirable underpriced merchandise, all lines; immediate delivery; cash ten days. Write or send samples on approval, prepaid.

OPEN to buy Union button sewer. Z 279 Times Annex.

PANAMA.—Open to buy large quantity of green cotton warp Panama, Sicilian, or mohair; any width. C. J. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 3359.

POPLINS, SERGES, VELOURS.—Open for any quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SERGES.—Open for quantity 4408 and 114-3, cash. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th St.

SHANTUNGS.—Heavy weight; small or large quantities at once; spot cash. 215 4th Av., Room 814.

SILKS.—Attention, waist, dress, and suit manufacturers! If you are overstocked we are open to buy silks of all descriptions and colors for cash; quantity no object. Phone Gramercy 1283. Goldman Silk Co.

SILK POPLINS.—Open to buy a few hundred pieces at a price; spot cash. Rosner Liman, 17 West 17th St.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and jobs of silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at medium and better grade skirts all week, 4 to 6 P. M., 133 West 21st, 6th floor.

SKIRTS.—Will look at skirts Wednesday. The Dannenberg Co., 1,134 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS, 1,000 great gross, for export; cash; submit samples. T 70 Times.

SPORT COSTUMES.—Wanted, contractors on sport costumes; must bring along samples; materials furnished; good orders placed on the right merchandise. 158 West 29th St., 5th floor. 2758 Farr.

SPORT MATERIAL.—Wanted, contractors on sport suits and dresses; must furnish own samples; large orders given. Call, with samples, 1116 West 29th. 7th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber open to place orders on stylish, classy models; manufacturer must furnish own materials. Call between 10 and 12, 30 West 32d St., top loft.

SUIT AND COAT contractors wanted; jobber ready to place orders. Call 8:30-12, 37 East 31st St., 5th floor.

TUSSAHS.—Open to buy quantity tan silk and cotton tussahs, or exchange colors. Phone Spring 3083.

UNDERWEAR.—Ladies' muslin underwear for spot cash, as well as newest numbers for catalogue. Call Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Wm.-Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Mail order house of the East, Wm.-Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WINTER SUITS AND COATS.—Will buy from 100 to 500; price, $5 to $10. Call Murray Hill 7278.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG 7301, green 634, Riedel's velour, Spring shades. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1263.

BATES CREPE.—Plaids, good for children's dresses and middies; also turkey red percale; will sell cheap. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 West 35th St.

BOTANY SERGE, 13215; immediate delivery. Samuel Hammer, 5441 Mad. Sq.

BROADCLOTH embroidered novelty collars, for suits; see us, save money. Farragut 4838.

BROADCLOTH COATS, fur trimmed, to close out. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th St.

BROADCLOTH, white, all wool, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

COATS.—Jobs new Spring flapper girls' coats, shootop suits; also come to see the best popular price line of misses', girls' coats and suits. I. Sternberg & Feiler, 121 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS &c.—Jobs of women's, misses', and children's coats and dresses, women's and misses' waists, suits and skirts, furs, infants' wear, men's and boys' suits and furnishings; also general merchandise; complete lines to close out. Samples can be seen at 49 East 21st, Room 1110.

COATS.—Velours, interlined and lined throughout; large plush collars; all sizes; green, brown, black, blue, Burgundy, plum. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th St.

COATS.—Must dispose of wool plush and wool velour coats at once to make room for our Spring stock. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Plush, guaranteed plush and velour coats, better quality, for immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Feb. 1, at 48, 50, 52, 54 West 23th St.; selling out now plush coats cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Wonderful Spring styles; see our 1917 coat; big seller. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—200 Fall coats to close out. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINES and taffetas; all colors. Keyport Silk Mills, 414 4th Av.

DRESSES.—We have on hand a great variety of street and party dresses that go at a sacrifice. Jacob Holtzman, 134 West 29th. Chelsea 1704.

DRESSES.—Snappy serge and silk dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—We have 2,500 dresses, serges, silk, and Georgettes, at a price. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery; jobs of silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and crepe to close out at a price; Spring merchandise. L. & L. Dress Co., 155 West 34th.

DRESSES.—White; children's, misses', and graduation, also samples, to close out. B. J. Rubin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Evening and dancing frocks at greatly reduced prices. Brecher-Cadden Co., Inc., 3 West 35th.

DRESSES. — Georgettes, taffetas; Spring samples to clore out. J. Lesser, 47 W. 34th.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—500 serges and silks to close out; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES to close out. Princess Dress House, 19-21 West 24th St.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR in large quantities for special basement bargain sales, to close out. Gold Hosiery, 450 B'way.

JERSEY SILK for dresses in Spring shades. Cummings & Brother, Farragut 3453.

LINEN.—36-inch ramie linen, all shades, 47c a yard net. Phone 3720 Madison Square.

POPLIN, all wool, 37 inches, assorted colors, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGE.—Have ten pieces black Garfield 594, $1.10 net; also ten pieces brown wool velour. Max Reidel quality, 6231, $1.45 net. Levy & Koplin, 831 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SERGES, double warp, in all widths and colors; right prices; immediate delivery. Farragut 9076.

SERGE.—American, 0036, all colors, right price. Harrison Woolens Mills, 39 W. 21st St.

SILKS.—Silk and wool poplins; meteors, all grades, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher - Whitman's, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,201 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Manufacturing spring snap fasteners in large quantities; will sell right to right people; if interested wire reply; representative in New York Wednesday. Spring Snap Fastener Co., Lynn, Mass.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, black, white; large quantities; low prices. Mad. Sq. 3358.

SNAP FASTENERS, 1,000 great gross; O O; white carded, $6.50. T 113 Times.

SUITS.—Only all wool double warp serge suit in New York, $6; also all wool poplin suit, $7.50; high shades. Gilston, Wilder & Rosenberg, Inc., 1,378 Broadway.

SUITS, &c.—Jobs suits, coats, and dresses; low prices. Kaplan Bros. & Lisk, 39 East Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

SUITS.—See our special, $9.75 and up. Feuerstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

TAFFETAS.—Five pieces Alford's black taffeta; will sell reasonably or exchange for colors. Phone Madison Square 7637.

TRUNK. — Sample wardrobe trunk, cloaks, and suits; reasonable. Max Salee, 133 West 21st St.

VELOURS for portieres and upholstery trade. A few lots to close out. Full line of regular goods, all colors. Kinstler & Company, 440 Fourth Av.

WAISTS.—Jobbers, we take care of your wants on crepe de chine, tub silk, Jap silk, and cotton. Remarkable Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—Silk waists in all newest shades from $2.25 up; ready for delivery. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WHITE GOODS.—Have large quantity of white habutai, good quality, for immediate delivery; responsible parties only; samples shown. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

WOOL.—One piece of green strook wool plush(e); will sell at $1 a yard. Louis Nosenkes, 37 West 28th St.

WOOL JERSEYS, wool velours, high shades, immediate delivery. 77 Madison Av.

WOOLEN CREPE.—40 inches, to close at price; gold color. Spring 2234.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wanted for well-known popular priced skirt line; to sell to the office and retail trade in New York City and vicinity; salary and commission will be given to the proper party; state references and qualifications; also experience; preferably those who have sold skirts before wanted. T 100 Times.

SALESMAN, household, decorative linens, wide acquaintance, desires engagement. Lambert, 346 West 19th.

SALESMAN wanted as a side line for ladies' novelties; commission only. K. & G. Novelty Co., 78 5th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday 3¼@3¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

"Sports" Bags the Vogue.

Like hats, Spring bags are being worn early this year and the result is an excellent demand for fabric bags in all kinds of sport shades. Practically all of them are decorated with designs embroidered in beads of contrasting colors. Both drawstring and frame effects have been bought well to date, the popular fabrics including fine satins, failles, and various trade-marked silks of the "sports" variety. The most-wanted shades include rose, gold, tan, peach, chartreuse, turquoise, and oyster. Among the novelty bags is an effect known as the Pierrot, which, in shape is not unlike an inverted Pierrot cap finished with a heavy silk tassel and small leather cup. It has a combination chain and leather handle and can be retailed profitably at $6 to $6.50. It is made in dull and bright pin seal, French seal, and panther grain. In moiré or faille silk it can be retailed at $4.

The High Cost of Samples.

When it comes to listing businesses in which the cost of samples runs into high figures, the making of high-priced hosiery cannot be overlooked. There is one concern, for instance, which has fifteen salesmen to fit out each season, which means fifteen complete lines of samples. One line of novelties it gets out averages $24 a dozen, and contains six dozen different samples. To supply the salesman requires ninety dozens of these hose at an average of $24, or about $2,160 for this line alone. The office samples also cost money. The total office samples, including all the lines handled, total some 700 pairs of stockings, or, roughly, sixty dozen. The average selling price of the whole is $15 a dozen, making the total cost about $900 for just the New York samples. And these figures apply only to one season.

Something New in Sweaters.

Jersey knit sweaters of fibre silk are now being offered to the retail trade by a local firm. They are said to be something new in the sweater line and especially adaptable for beach and sports wear. They can be retailed at $6 to $12 each for women's, $4.50 and up for misses', and $3 and up for infants'. The color range includes rose, gold, green, purple, and Copenhagen, with self or white collars, cuffs, and sashes. Some are made in Russian back effects. Deliveries can be had in four to eight weeks. The sellers are advising early buying in view of the steadily dwindling supply of fibre silk that is coming from abroad and the inability of the domestic production of this commodity to keep up with the demand.

Toys Unless Proved Otherwise.

Tennis rackets were imported and were classified as toys, calling for a 35 per cent. duty. The importers appealed to the Board of General Appraisers, claiming the goods should pay only 15 per cent., as manufactures of wood. The proof submitted merely showed that wood was the most valuable component. Judge Fischer held yesterday this was wholly immaterial if the rackets were in fact toys, and there was "nothing in the record to prove the contrary." To obtain the lower duty it was necessary for the board to have absolute proof that the goods were not toys. The protest was therefore overruled.

Embroidered Hose for Fall.

Hand-embroidered and clocked hose for women promise to be in greater demand than ever for Fall, and openwork effects are also said to be scheduled for a big run. The goods in question are the kind that retail at $2 to $12.50 a pair. The fancy clockings include tapestry stitch and French knot effects in brown, purple, red, blue, green, Copenhagen, and black on white, as well as white clocks on black and other shades. Various combinations of contrasting colors are also seen. The front embroidered effects are offered in elaborate floral, scroll, and French knot designs. One of the big firms is now taking orders on these goods for October shipment. This is the earliest delivery it can make because of the sold-up condition of its output and the scarcity of skilled embroiderers.

Clothiers to Meet in Evening.

For the greater convenience of members and also to insure more time to discuss matters, the annual meeting of the Clothiers' Association of New York will be held in the evening instead of the afternoon, as formerly. The clothiers will have a number of important topics to discuss at this meeting, which will be held on Feb. 14. C. W. Endel, President of the organization, said yesterday that, besides the question of merging the various associations in the clothing trade, plans will be outlined for considerably enlarging the scope of the association's work. In short, the clothiers' organization will take up all trade problems with the single exception of labor.

More About "Stolen" Goods.

It is not only buyers of gray goods who endeavor to get mills to "steal" other men's merchandise in order to fill orders they should have placed long before they did. Yesterday the local agent for a prominent knit goods concern told how big buyers in this and other cities often demand that this be done in order to cover up their mistakes. Early last Fall, for instance, this man advised his customers to plunge on a certain novelty stocking, saying that the goods were bound to go big, and that, for several reasons, there would not be enough to go around. Many of the smaller stores bought them quite freely. The buyer for one of the biggest stores in the country, however, took several colors into stock in quarter-dozen "samplers." Several weeks after they had been delivered, the demand set in in earnest, and about Thanksgiving time an order for several hundred dozens was sent in by this buyer. When the concern refused to "steal" the hose from some of the smaller stores to make up this amount, the buyer got very much "peeved."

Gray Goods Prices Hold.

In spite of the break in cotton, prices held in the local gray goods market yesterday. Not only did the mills keep up to recent levels on spot and near-by goods, but a firmer undertone was told of where second-hand cloths were concerned. Inquiries were in the market for 39½-inch 64-60s, 38½-inch 64-56s, and 38½-inch 60-48s, which second hands were willing to sell for February and March delivery at a little under the mill figures. On spot goods they were said to be pretty well on a parity with the mills, save on the 38½-inch 64-56s. Bids were also in the market for wide, high-count printcloths, but not a great deal was done on them from all accounts. There was some call for 5.50 and 48 square four-yard sheetings, which were held by first hands at 6¾ and 9 cents, respectively.

39-inch, 80-80s...10¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s..7¼c
39-inch, 72-76s... 9¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s... 8¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..7c
39-inch, 56-44s... 6¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s. 7¾c 27-inch, 64-60s... 5½c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; J. W. Ziegentuss; furniture; Murray Hill.

ANDERSON, S. C.—S. Fleishman, jobs Winter coats, suits; Room 401, 1,161 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—A. M. Robinson Co.; J. P. Morgan, mfg. dept. shirts, Herald Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Enterprise Mfg.; A. A. Wiseberg, wash dresses, skirts; 1,182 B'way; Wallick.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Coulliff, china, silverwear; 358 4th Av.; Latham.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & sons; E. M. Scarborough, dry goods; J. C. Lynch, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; L. Scarborough, boy's clothing; 358 4th Av.

AUSTIN, Texas—McKean, Ellers Co.; A. J. Ellers, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirchenbaum, Palm Beach suits, raincoats; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, women's nosiery, underwear, gloves, umbrellas, parasols; Miss M. Fahrdy, ribbons; McAlpin; Miss L. Metcalfe, pictures; Prince George; C. S. Stackpole, shoes; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelmalz, cotton goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—B. Fleishman & Bros.; B. Fleishman, jobs Winter coats, suits; Room 401, 1,161 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; M. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments; 497 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Miller, Blum Co.; S. Blum, M. Miller, neckwear materials; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneform & Co.; J. Sonneform, woolens, 2 E. 23d.

BANGOR, Me.—Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Woodward, furnishing goods; Imperial.

BEATINE, Neb.—Klein Merc. Co.; M. Klein, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss D. Finley, hdkfs., white goods; 220 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; W. T. Haskins, dry goods; 320 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss L. Gelenor, notions, linings; 220 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss L. Gelenor, notions, linings; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Saks & Co.; L. Stern, dry goods; J. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

BONHAM, Texas—R. A. Risser & Co.; R. A. Risser, women's garments; R. C. Risser, men's furn. goods, clothing; 1,181 B'way.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, hosiery, underwear; Park Avenue.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, suits, waists, silk dresses; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 345 5th Av.

BRISTOL, Penn.—Mahoney, Jones Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions; 305 Broadway; Albert.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mr. Schlossberg, fur coats; 15 East 26th.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co., H. F. Torrey, sporting goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Lyford, furs, basement; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—N. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. McGuire, men's furnishings; 1,133 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. E. Grahwe, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss K. Leyden, knit underwear; J. J. Connolly, men's furnishing goods; W. D. Chrysler, groceries; 18 West 35th.

BUTTE, Mont.—Symons D. G. Co.; D. Brougliton, men's furn. goods; 821 B'way.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen & Co.; M. Horwick, gen'l mdse.; Miss O'Toole, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va.—J. Schwab, gen'l mdse.; 334 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros Co.; A. F. Smock, shoes; 1,150 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Burns, books; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, knit goods, muslin underwear; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; F. O. Streich, silks; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Mathias, men's hosiery, shirts; E. M. Keyser, jewelry; Mrs. B. M. Donahue, jewelry; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshal Field & Co.; G. Stattman, L. T. Anderson, furs; C. Thresher, knit goods; J. Tracy, notions, perfumery; D. Curtis, representing; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Weber, gloves; Mr. Tannerhill, representing; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Sol Klein; Miss J. Speck, trimmed, untrimmed shapes; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—12th Street Store; Miss H. Speck, trimmed, untrimmed shapes; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Meyer, leather goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mark Neuman, domestics, wash, white goods; Mr. Beyer, furn. goods, women's hosiery, underwear; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. R. Mathews, silks, dress goods; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods; 15 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mammosser, furs; 13 E. 22d; Wallick.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. E. Clark, housefurn. goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—J. Newman, Jr.; H. B. Newman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. M. O. Connell, ladies' cloaks, suits; Mrs. Graves, suits, gowns, costumes; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ind.—Montgomery Ward Co.; F. W. Hawkins, muslin underwear; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss M. Dunlop, dresses; 40 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; T. A. Manly, cloaks, suits; H. Kreyenhagen, woolens, blankets; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rollman, Sons & Co.; Miss M. Wenzel, dresses, suits, waists; Prince George.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; Miss M. O'Hagan, gloves; P. Anderson, piece goods; A. Hutchinson, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—L. Stix & Co.; C. Stix, J. Hayman, waists, underwear; 377 B'way.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; M. Powers, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hurdley-Pierce-Anderson Co.; A. Hurdley, millinery; Park Avenue.

CLEVELAND.—Keosile & Co.; F. T. Kedslle, dress goods; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Billstein & Klopper; N. Klopper, dolls, novelties, notions; Elks.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Germain, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ames Co.; Mrs. E. M. Emanuel, children's wear; 116 West 32d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion; W. L. Payne, cloaks, suits; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green, Joyce Co.; M. A. Sells prints, ginghams; 354 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss A. K. Smith, waists, dresses; Miss B. Dunlap, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

COLUBUS, Ohio—Green, Joyce Co.; P. A. Schmeider, notions, ribbons; J. A. Salle, notions, furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

CORSICANA, Texas—J. M. Dyer D. G. Co.; Miss K. Vaughn, millinery; 19 E. 24th.

COVINGTON, Ky.—Boston Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. L. Gershurny, ready-to-wear; 38 West 21st.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss E. Lowe, millinery; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Petiot, millinery; 621 Broadway.

DALLAS—Vaughn, Gerttinger Co.; W. E. Lemmon, rugs; 1,150 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. K. McMahon, silks, dress goods; F. M. Hirsch, representing; 19 E. 24th.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; A. Meis, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; J. Gerstein, Juniors' children's, infants' wear, muslin underwear, sweaters, corsets; 116 West 32d.

DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. & Carpet Co.; C. A. Gille, domestics, linens, dress goods; 31 Union Square.

DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.; R. Wolber, dress goods, silks; 16 East 18th.

DENVER, Col.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Miss Vincent, millinery; 621 Broadway.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; R. C. Hearne, shoes; 71 W. 23d.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; G. Mason, representing; 23 East 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Brothers; F. P. Friese, carpets; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; D. Oransky, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery, muslin underwear, toys, holiday goods; 52 Madison Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—F. Dallas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Youtker Bros.; G. T. Everett, mdse. mgr., (basement;) 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; W. J. Johnson, electric fixtures; G. C. Jenkins, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. A. Housmen, men's, women's furn. goods; Miss Hoffran, ladies' wear; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. G. Sheffield, coats, suits, dresses; W. B. Warner, mdse. mgr.; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stopel & Co.; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels, blankets, seconds; J. Beucler, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, coats, suits, skirts; Miss B. Thompson, house dresses, aprons; Miss A. G. Anderson, muslin underwear, children's, infants' wear; Miss K. G. Kelly, women's, misses' dresses; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss K. W. Kaufmann, gloves; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT.—A. Krolik & Co.; L. P. Laurendeon, dress, wash goods; 320 B'way.

EL PASO, Texas—Haymon, Krupp & Co.; H. Krupp, dry goods, clothing, furn. goods, notions, blankets; 395 B'way.

ERIE, Penn.—Osborne-Norman Co.; Mrs. M. Sieson, hosiery, knit goods, corsets, trimmings; 1,140 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Mackey-Nisbet Co.; L. P. Kastner, representing; 43 Leonard.

EVERETT, Wash.—Grand Leader D. G. Co.; N. S. Hackman, notions, cloaks, suits, underwear; 1,239 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Max De Jong, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Meacham's; E. Moorman, coats, suits, dresses; 353 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; J. H. Goodman, dress goods, silks; 1,140 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—S. K. Siegel Co.; M. Baer, ready-to-wear; 403 5th Av.

GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham-Pogg Co.; C. A. Fogg, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meyer-Arnold Co.; Mrs. J. H. McManus, ready-to-wear; 17 W. 28th; Gregorian.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meyer, Arnold Co.; A. Meyer, ready-to-wear, dress goods, silks; 1,118 B'way; Gregorian.

GOLDENDALE, Wash.—E. H. Fosdick, general mdse.; Somerset.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling store; J. M. Lloyd, silk, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HELENA, Mon.—New York D. G. Co.; H. Fligman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson D. G. Co.; E. E. Woodcock, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.

HOUSTON, Texas—Flaxman D. G. Co.; T. Flaxman, notions, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Star Store; D. Ritter, furn. goods; 4a Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ferroymson & Wolf; M. Strashan, domestics, flannels; 43 Leonard.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Merc. Co.; A

'BLUE SKY' LAWS UPHELD AS VALID

States May Protect Citizens from Fraud, Even if Business Suffers, Supreme Court Holds.

BLOW TO STOCK HAWKING

Decision Affects Statutes Enacted by 26 States Requiring Regulation of Securities Offered for Sale.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—So-called blue sky laws of Ohio, Michigan, and South Dakota, regulating the sale of securities and designed to bar get-rich-quick schemes, were upheld as constitutional by the Supreme Court today in far-reaching decisions affecting similar laws in twenty-six States.

Justice McKenna handed down the opinion of the court, to which Justice McReynolds alone dissented. The Justices admit that such statutes may curb and burden legitimate business, but hold that the interests of legitimate business are not paramount to the police power of States to protect their citizens from fraud. Federal Court injunctions suspending enforcement of the laws are dissolved.

The laws do not attempt to prohibit unwise investments, but give State authorities, through Security Commissions or Banking Superintendents, authority to forbid the sale within State borders of securities which officials believe would result in fraud upon investors. The Michigan and South Dakota statutes were patterned upon the "model" blue sky bill drafted by the National Association of Attorneys General, which is the model for the laws of several other States.

That securities are instrumentalities of commerce and, as such, exempt from State regulation and subject only to national supervision was the principal contention of bankers, stock salesmen, and corporations attacking the laws. The Investment Bankers' Association of America, through ex-Attorney General Wickersham, appeared in the litigation attacking the statutes.

"Prevention of deception is within the competency of Government," said Justice McKenna. "The integrity of securities representative of property in distant States can only be assured by the probity of the dealers in them and the information they are required to give. This assurance the States deemed necessary for their welfare to require, and that requirement is not unreasonable or inappropriate.

"We cannot stay the hands of Government upon a consideration of the impolicy of its legislation. Every new regulation of business meets challenge. But the policy of a State and its expression in laws must vary with circumstances.

"The statutes burden honest business, it is true, but burden it only that under forms of business fraud may not be done. Expense may thereby be caused and inconvenience, but to arrest the power of the State by such considerations would make it impotent to discharge its functions. It costs something to be governed."

The blue sky laws of Ohio, South Dakota, and Michigan all had been held unconstitutional by lower Federal courts, and their enforcement by State officials was enjoined while the officials appealed.

Two principal points upon which these acts were declared void and non-enforceable in the lower courts were: That they unduly burden interstate commerce, of which stocks, bonds, and other securities were decared to be instrumentalities, and that the laws exceed the States' police powers of local supervision.

The States, however, contended that the laws prevented fraud only, and, unlike the original Kansas type of blue sky legislation, did not attempt to prevent unwise investments. Also, they contended that the laws did not restrict or burden interstate commerce, applying only to sales within the States, and in preventing frauds upon their citizens was a normal, wise, and preventive exercise of State police powers.

Generally, the laws provide for examination of securities, prospectuses, and other information by State Security Commissions or other officials; licensing of dealers, and penalties of $1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment for violations. The Ohio law, however, applies only to sales within the State of securities on property outside of the State, the South Dakota and Michigan laws applying to both. Also, the laws generally exempt certain securities, including those listed on stock and other exchanges, national and State bank, trust and building and loan company securities; real estate transactions, including mortgages; secured commercial paper, including promissory notes, and are said not to restrict individual transactions. The Ohio law also does not prohibit mail order sales.

In addressing the Supreme Court, the National Association of Attorneys General said the legislation was in response to the increased flotation of fraudulent securities during the last twenty years, causing a loss of $100,000,000 annually. The association asked the court to uphold the legislation, particularly as the meteoric value of stocks due to the war had given new impetus to issue and purchase by the public of fraudulent securities.

WORLD'S CROP ESTIMATES.

Figures Compiled in Rome Show Several Large Reductions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—World crop production estimates for 1916, called to the Department of Agriculture today by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, show:

Wheat—(Seventeen leading countries) 2,478,000,000 bushels, 25.3 per cent. less than the 1915 crop; Rye—(Eleven countries) 980,000,000 bushels, 5.2 per cent. less than 1915; Barley—(Sixteen countries) 1,023,000,000 bushels, 8.6 per cent. less than 1915; Oats—(Fourteen countries) 3,158,000,000 bushels, 13.6 per cent. less than in 1915; Corn—(Six countries) 2,740,000,000 bushels, 14.6 per cent. less than in 1915; Cotton—(United States, India, Japan and Egypt) 17,071,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, 7.9 per cent. more than in 1915.

India's 1917 wheat acreage is forecast as an increase of 6 per cent. over 1916; flax 8 per cent., less; hemp, 10 per cent. more, with cotton production indicated at 22 per cent greater than the last year.

'Club Members of New York' Issued.

The names and addresses of 38,000 men and women of New York are included in Club Members of New York, for 1917 and 1918, which has just been issued by J. B. Gibson, who compiled and published the record, at 51 East Forty-second Street. With the members of each of the clubs listed are the names of officers and standing committees. The date of annual meetings, organization and incorporation of clubs, initiation fees, annual dues, and other information useful to club members are also published.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Fifty-four corporations were chartered today having aggregate capitalization of $1,709,650. They included:

Wright-Hibbard Industrial Electric Truck Co., Inc., Buffalo, autos, industrial motors, water motors, steam turbines, locomotives, $500,000; F. Hibbard, G. A. and W. H. Wright, 48 South Division St., Buffalo.

Certified Chemical Corp., alkalies, chemicals, apparatus, implements, $40,000; E. M. Heyl, W. Metkiff, F. B. Knowlton, 154 Nassau St.

The Export Service Corp., White Plains, mercantile, commercial selling agents, warehouse men, $250,000; G. Fairchild, J. E. White, R. P. Abele, 71 Broadway.

Samara Brothers & Co., Inc., Madeira, embroideries, novelties, wearing apparel, jewelry, $50,000; A. and S. Samara, E. M. Massabui, Madison, N. J.

Ajello Rectifying Co., Inc., Brooklyn, distilling, rectifying, $60,000; J. Parascandola, J. Cuttore, M. Scotto, 164 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Joseph Heinrichs & Co., Inc., restaurant, club, hotel supplies, table kitchenware, $150,000; H. Baumann, A. Scarvulio, J. Heinrichs, 948 Broadway.

M. Frank Sons & Co., Inc., men's, boys' clothing, $100,000; M. J. and M. Frank, 702 Broadway.

Comstedt & Co., Inc., iron, steel, metal work, $100,000; G. L. Robinson, W. H. Waddington, J. T. A. Comstedt, 120 Broadway.

Steffanoni & Co., Inc., paper manufacture, 10,000 shares no par value; begin business with $100,000; C. Engel, R. N. Chambers, J. French, 59 Wall St.

Schaffner Weis Ruhstadt, Inc., men's clothing, $100,000; E. M. Hyans, S. C. Ruhstadt, H. Schaffner, 76 5th Av.

Fibre Machinery Co., Inc., machinery, apparatus, 5,000 shares no par value, begin business with $25,000; H. Franklin, W. S. and C. Grove, 42 Broadway.

Brown-Roth Co., Inc., millinery, dressmakers, tailors, $40,000; R. H. Manners, J. Dunn, A. Lyons, 36 West 125th St.

Port Morris Box Co., Inc., Bronx, paper boxes, $40,000; M. C. Becker, M. Leff, W. R. Jackson, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Charles Lamm, Inc., Buffalo, jewelry, $30,000; C. Diebold, Jr., and C. F. Damm, 520 Main St., Buffalo.

F. E. Nesmith Co., Inc., paper boxes, cartons, $25,000; E. B. Schulkind, G. Stewart, F. E. Nesmith, 19 West 44th St.

Mack's Auto Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, auto, garage, $50,000; N. S. Butt, W. Wheeler, R. MacDonald, 78 Waverly St., Buffalo.

Howard Amusement & Broadway Co., Inc., realty, operate theatres, restaurants, factories, $35,000; B. Druckman, E. and R. F. Ludwig, 219 West 100th St.

J. Lunenschloss, Inc., paper bags, paper products, $25,000; J. and A. Lunenschloss, J. S. Luneschloss, 115 Worth St.

K. and B. Electrical Equipment Co., Inc., surgical apparatus, instruments, appliances, electric supplies, $25,000; W. Mowry, H. Brodsky, L. Kotraschek, Corona, L. I.

Moe Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $21,000; B. Meyer and H. Hess, 200 Cathedral Parkway.

Frans & Vonhof, Inc., Brooklyn, furniture, floor coverings, bedding, $20,000; K. C. Vonhof, F. and F. Fraas, Jr., 376 Himrod St., Brooklyn.

Bloom & Breiterman, Inc., tailors, dressmakers, milliners, $20,000; R. and E. H. Breiterman, H. Bloom, 895 West End Av.

Universal Milking Machine Co., Inc., Catharaugus, milking machines, $100,000; M. W. Cook, N. S. and J. G. Nichols, Cattaraugus.

Eagle Window Cleaning Co., Inc., cleaning windows, offices, houses, $10,000; M. Jayer, W. Meistrich, M. Grossfeld, 1,141 Fox St., Bronx.

Imex Corporation, mercantile, manufacturing, farming, meat and fruit preserving, forwarding, realty, construction, $200,000; E. H. Wells, E. N. Kleinbaum, S. Baumann, 120 B'way.

The Sexton Realty Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, $20,000; L. B. Garretson, A. T. Maurice, J. C. Connell, 35 Nassau St.

Tobe-Gill, Ltd., millinery dresses, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; G. Frankenthaler, H. I. Davis, T. Coller, 26 West 58th St.

Honigblum Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, wall paper, interior decorating, furnishing, $12,000; G. E. Ball, M. J. Seckler, S. L. Honigblum, Newark, N. J.

Gordon V. Hall, Inc., haberdashery, men's furnishing stores, department store, $5,000; C. B. Hutchinson, J. D. McMeekin, G. V. Hall, 611 West 112th St.

J. M. Gray Stores, Inc., heavy and shelf hardware, railroad, foundry, factory, house furnishings, dynamite, explosives, $5,000; J. L. Klein, R. S. and J. M. Gray, 3,850 B'way.

Quinn, Warner & Quinn, Inc., brokerage, agency, insurance, $10,000; D. Newman, J. L. Warner, W. F. and C. F. Quinn, 60 Odell St., New Rochelle.

Jelalian Window Ball Bearing Corp'n, patents, inventions, contracting, realty, construction, $10,000; K. H. Jelalian, M. L. Beebe, C. Meyers, 1,245 Madison Av.

Tri-Borough Investing Corp'n, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; D. Newman, J. L. Grady, M. Meyer, 157 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

Dominick G. Riley, Detective Bureau, Inc., publi: investigator, bureau, detective, $5,000.

Wilfred Desgan & Co., Inc., shipping, freight, custom house brokers, forwarders, trucking, $5,000; J. N. and W. N. MacLean, F. W. Melxzell, 86 Jewett Av., Jersey City, N. J.

The Musical Sales Co., Inc., Queens, musical instruments, $5,000; A. Meyer, A. Wright, T. Riddell, 1,839 Briggs Av., Woodhaven.

Dempsey-Wallis Co., Inc., paper manufacture, $5,000; E. F. Bennett, J. N. Willis, J. E. Dempsey, 1,244 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Office Supply Co., Buffalo, $20,000 to $75,000; Van Dusen Harrington Car Co., Inc., Elmira, $2,500 to $25,000; S. A. Cook & Co., Medina, $350,000 to $500,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Commercial Bag and Suit Case Co., Inc., New York; Fredified Land Investing Co., Manhattan; Les Soers, Inc., Manhattan; Rein & Ziegler, Inc., Brooklyn; C. F. Damm Mfg. Co., Buffalo; Ames, Campbell & Co., Inc., Manhattan; the Otherside Photo-Play Co., Inc., Manhattan; West-Heimer-Savior-Biesta Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Merger: Thaddeus Davids Co., by Thaddeus Davids Ink Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Charter filed: Henderson & Stanton, Inc., Perth Amboy, build and furnish buildings, $50,000; Arthur F. Stanton, Evelyn M. Stanton, and Evelyn Henderson, all of Perth Amboy.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 22.—Charters filed: Great American Refining Company, produce, refine, and market for oil and its products, $10,000,000; Joseph O. Moore, Orpheus L. Teague, Lewis E. Replogle, all of Indianapolis, Ind.

Bolivar Oil Co., Ltd., produce and dispose of petroleum, natural gas, &c., $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Harry T. Farrow, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

O'Brien Extension Mining Co., engage in mining of all kinds, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Inter Insurers Trust Co., conduct a general insurance and brokerage agency business, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Arlato Co. of America, manufacture wall decorations and interior decorations of all kinds, $1,000,000; Seymour E. Cox, E. W. Stembeck, Chicago, Ill.; Marion Luce, Oak Park, Ill.

Atlas Refining Co., refine and produce petroleum and its products, $150,000; C. W. Kirkland, Muskogee, Okla.; F. W. Murray, Bridgeport, Conn.; John M. Stanton, New York; E. Walter Mitchell, Brooklyn; Count Thomas Devassay, Budapest, Austria Hungary.

Continental Salvage Association, do a general salvage business, $50,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Increase in capital: Dentola Co., Inc., New York, $250,000 to $1,000,000.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

M. ZIMMERMAN COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand appointed Arthur F. Gotthold and John W. E. Kennedy receivers for M. Zimmerman Company, manufacturers of sausage and meat provisions, 818 East Houston Street, with branches at 90 East Third Street, and in Philadelphia, which also has property in Boston, on application of Berth Lavi & Co., creditors for $350,000 in cash advanced and for merchandise sold to it. The receivers were appointed on a petition in bankruptcy, which was filed against the company by Berth Levi & Co. as petitioning creditors, alleging $184, for auto supplies, and the Aeroblast Corporation, $150. Liabilities were stated to be $400,000, and assets $200,000. The receivers were allowed to continue business five days.

S. COTTLE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Cottle Company, manufacturers of jewelry, 33 West Forty-sixth Street, by the New Netherland Bank, $25,729, in notes; D. E. Sickles Manufacturing Company, Attleboro, Mass., $27,500, and Benedict & Warner, $178. Preferential transfer of property, $1,000, is the act of bankruptcy alleged. The petition was filed by the petitioning creditors and Bank, $19,185 was dated in January, 1917. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Percival Wilde and Oliver G. Fessenden receivers; bond, $50,000. Assets are reported to be $90,000.

RIVERSIDE GARAGE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Riversido Garage Company, 208 West 101st Street, by the Texas Company, $3,199; Whittemore-Haskell Oil Co., $151, and Vacuum Oil Company, $129. It was alleged that the company permitted the Farrel Auto Company, a creditor, to obtain a judgment against the company, under which its property was sold on Nov. 15 last.

CHARLES P. LOESER, lawyer of 176 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,445 and assets $11,410. He has only two creditors—William Ziegler, $7,854, and William Schweitzer, $5,591, on judgments.

RALPH GRAS, 580 St. Nicholas Avenue, who formerly did business as the R. Gras Company, goods, wares, and merchandise, second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,571 and no assets.

FREDERICK SCHOEN, butcher, 338 East Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,124 and no assets. He made an assignment on Oct. 17, 1916, and the assets realized $679.

SIMON JACKSON.—Another petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Simon Jackson, grocer, 911 Tiffany Street, by Harry H. Parrish, $724; Rosenberg & Bro., $141, and Max Mosscvits, $681. Liabilities are $7,000 and assets $400.

INNOVATION NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO., INC., toys, 38 East Thirty-first Street, has filed scheduled showing liabilities $11,371 and assets $5,830.

MAX H. MICHELMAN, clothing, 830 Broadway, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $14,000 and no assets. One of the liabilities are for indorsing paper for I. Michelman & Bro., Inc., of which he was Treasurer.

HENRY HEININGER COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Huger W. Jervey receiver for Henry Heininger Company, jobbers in art goods and post cards, 353 Broadway; bond $1,000. The stock on hand is $2,500.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand on application of Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, receivers of the American Real Estate Company, has authorized the company to extend the maturity of all mortgages, which are outstanding liens on its real estate, which will mature in 1917. When the receivers were appointed on April 19, 1916, the real estate was incumbered by mortgages aggregating $10,250,615. A number of these mortgages will become due in 1917, the receivers are not able to pay them in full, and in order to prevent foreclosures the receivers asked that the mortgages might be extended.

Judge A. N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

WILLIAM J. BECKER, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., bankers, 287 Broadway, in which the late Judge Bischoff was a partner, and to William J. Becker and James S. Meng, who composed the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., Custom House brokers and forwarders at 287 Broadway, the liabilities of each firm being about $500,000.

GEORGE BRITTMAN, 830 Cauldwell Av., formerly shoes.

WALTER F. COCKCROFT, 32 Post Av.

LEONARD DAVIS, salesman, 77 West Nineteenth St.

HENRY DOERSCH, grocer, Nyack.

JOHN DUNN, teamster, 1,337 Herschell St., Bronx.

JULIUS FRANKFATER, 219 East Seventh St.

LOUIS GOLDBERG, tailor, 1,971 Seventh Av.

JACOB HAUG, meat and poultry, 367 Grand St.

FRANK W. LILLEY, salesman, Monroe, N. Y.

JOHN C. LOCKETT, steward, 1 East Sixty-second St., formerly grocer and wines at London, England.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—A voluntary partnership petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Frederick A. Murphy of Medford and John T. Robson of Revere, transacting business as Murphy & Robson, general woodworkers, milling and drying, Cambridge. The liabilities are $31,998, of which $26,501 is unsecured. The assets are valued at $22,350, of which $18,200 is in milling and drying tools.

An involuntary petition has been filed against Max B. Segall of Medford and Hyde Park.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—John Schuler, druggist of Tower Hill, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,810; assets, $4,885.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—John F. Danley, a mason contractor at Glencoe, Ill.; voluntary petition filed; liabilities, $25,807; assets, $8,166.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Altmans, Edward S.—W. O'Byrne	$110.00
Baker, John, by guardian—P. H. La Rocho, costs	116.38
Byrne, Frank J.—E. J. Bergeb	475.60
Calabrese, Nicolo—Kalan et al., &c., exec's	94.05
Bracco Alfonso—M. Mazzucco et al	1,116.40
Beck, Arthur F., and Charles Rossiello—Coney Island Construction Supply Co	678.47
Cosmas, Cosmas G.—J. Tanconas	508.45
Collard, Henry H.—Lord & Taylor	124.79
Curr, Frances—John Wanamaker, N. Y.	156.38
Bregler, Frederick—J. Jaburg et al	108.70
Buge, Bernard A.—Andrew D. Baird Holding Corp.	217.73
Saine—Sanie	783.23
Capell, Caroline—W. J. Topping, costs	108.70
Gambel, Edward—J. Brooks	81.23
Gower, Fielding—Indiana Flooring Co	619.01
Hutchings, William N. and Edythe M.—C. Hutchings	135.81
Infantino Realty Co.—G. Martorelli	1,088.24
Infantino Realty Co., Inc.—R. Manouso	1,036.24
Infantino Realty Co., Inc.—G. Spilotti	1,003.91
Inafantino Realty Co.—L. Martorelli	1,086.91
Lawler, Perry T.—N. Y. Telephone Co	23.81
Powell, Daniel—M. Churchill et al	86.72
Raritan River Clay Co. of N. Y.—309 Park Av. Co	228.16
Schlussberg, Isidore, and Samuel Leiden—I. Horowitz	95.41
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. C. and North Sand Co.—A. Murray	1,834.69
Union Assurance Society, &c., Ltd.—J. F. Meehan, Jr.	5,427.39
Wilbur, Peter L., and Robert Fritsch—W. Grass	1,103.76
Westchester Electric R. R. Co.—B. Hochheister	237.63
Weissager Amusement & Const. Co., Inc.—Zurich General Accident & Liability Insurance Co., Ltd	509.94

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Bolsse, Jacques L.—City of N. Y., Dec. 24, 1913, vacated | 554.40
Goldstein, Isaac—City of N. Y., Jan. 19, 1910, vacated | 313.63
Jones, Holmes—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Dec. 19, 1912 | 115.40
Scarsdale Co.—M. B. Thayer, Aug. 30, 1916 | 24,456.27
Nussbaum, Jacob and Rose—Y. Sondberg, Dec. 6, 1916 | 396.47

In Bronx County.

Cusack, Michael F.—Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of St. Ann's Church, Jan. 4, 1917 | 1,801.96
Carle, Leslie W.—M. Shapiro, May 9, 1916 | 258.72
Levy, Hattie—American Homes Co., Oct. 25, 1916 | 199.45

1916 EXPORTS $2,763,988,146

Revised Figures Bear Out Statement of Dec. 30.

Revised figures of New York's foreign commerce in the calendar year of 1916, prepared at the Custom House yesterday, sustained estimates given out at the close of business on Dec. 30, which showed that the port's export trade broke all previous records for a single twelve months. Exports of domestic merchandise, including war munitions, amounted to the unprecedented sum of $2,763,988,146, which, with Canadian and other foreign exports shipped through this port, amounting to $30,307,746, made a grand total of $2,794,295,892.

Imports for the year reached $1,101,793,090. Total export and import transactions ran up to $3,896,088,992, this sum not taking into account warehouse entries and withdrawals footing up $270,000,000. The revised detailed statement of foreign commerce was as follows:

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1915.	1916.
IMPORTS.		
Gold, foreign	$132,971,037	$62,196,854
Gold, domestic	22,120,270	1,221,113
Silver, foreign	17,800,437	16,940,847
Silver, domestic	1,156,228	114,411
EXPORTS.		
Gold, foreign	4,223,603	19,205,408
Gold, domestic	14,936,453	97,096,140
Silver, foreign	5,208,514	4,034,105
Silver, domestic	38,761,746	51,806,363
MERCHANDISE.		
Imports entered for consumption, free	580,483,556	729,119,612
Imports entered for consump'n, dutiable	307,040,193	372,673,481
Imports entered for warehouse	119,165,995	151,439,906
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	127,203,959	127,739,423
Exports, domestic	1,748,952,988	2,766,988,140
Exports, foreign	40,445,385	30,307,746

Duties collected in 1916 on direct importations reached $104,116,186, a gain of $11,322,309 over the year before. Collections on warehouse withdrawals from warehouse amounted to $40,988,427, or more than $1,000,000 in excess of the 1915 period.

$4,010,000 for Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.

George W. Perkins read last night, at a dinner he gave at the Hotel Astor to the Joint Campaign Committee of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Association, which sought to raise $4,000,000 in a two-week's campaign in 1913, a report showing that the cash realised from that campaign would be $10,000 in excess of the amount sought. During the campaign a total of $4,053,000 was pledged, and actual cash has already been paid to the amount of $3,915,000. Mr. Perkins said that the pledges would produce fully $90,000 more, making the net total produced by the campaign $4,010,000. Other speakers at the dinner were William Fellowes Morgan, Dr. John H. Finley, William M. Kingsley and Mrs. James S. Cushman.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—129—Board of Trustees of the Sevilleta de la Joy Grant, &c., plaintiff, v. Board of Trustees of the Belen Land Grant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

488—H. T. Hall, Supt. of Banks and Banking of the State of Ohio, appellant, v. the Geiger-Jones Co.; 439—Same v. D. C. Coultrap; and 440—Same et al., appellants, v. W. R. Rose and the Richard Auto Mfg. Co.—Decrees reversed, with costs, and causes remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

486—C. C. Caldwell, as Attorney General for State of South Dakota, &c., et al., appellants, v. the Sioux Falls Stock Yards Company et al.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

418—F. W. Mercur et al., appellants, v. N. W. Halsey & Co. et al., &c.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

427—V. Herbert et al., petitioners, v. the Shanley Company; and 433—The John Church Co., petitioner, v. Hilliard Hotel Co. et al.—Decrees reversed, with costs, and causes remanded to District Court of U. S. for Southern District of New York for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

138—United States, appellant, v. American-Asiatic Steamship Co. et al.; 139—Same v. Prince Line, Ltd., et al.—Decrees reversed and causes remanded, with directions to dismiss the bills without prejudice to the right of the United States in the future to assail any actual contract or combination deemed to offend against the Anti-trust act.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

Original—Ex parte in the matter of St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado R. R. Co.—Motions for leave to file petitions for writs of prohibition and mandamus denied, without prejudice in any respect to relief on appeal or otherwise on the merits.

503—Waite, Watts & Co., Ltd., petitioner, v. Unione Austrica di Navigazione, &c.—Motion to place on summary docket denied.

795—A. E. Sutton et al., appellants, v. J. H. C. English.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

821—L. Maxwell et al., petitioners, v. C. J. McDonald et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia denied.

822—The Hewitt Co., petitioner, v. United States Metallic Packing Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

807—American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., &c., petitioner, v. Strathalbyn Steamship Co., Ltd., &c.—Motion for leave to present petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit granted, and the petition denied on the merits, and the motion for delay to give further notice, consequently, denied.

686—W. C. Tel. Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. C. H. Foster et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendants, in support of motion, and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

857—S. J. Masters et al., petitioners, v. E. W. Mollohan, trustee.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals for District of Columbia submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

804—St. Louis Union Trust Co., petitioner, v. Mo. Mellon et al.—Mandate granted, per stipulation of counsel, on motion of counsel for petitioner.

808—The B. & O. R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. W. G. Hagan.—Dismissed, per stipulation of counsel.

871—Lasswell Land and Lumber Co., petitioner, v. Lee Wilson & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

2—H. A. Thomsen et al., plaintiffs, v. Sir C. A. V. Cayzer et al.—Reargument continued for defendants and conclusion for plaintiffs.

48—The Enterprise Irrigation District et al., plaintiffs, v. the Tri-State Land Co. et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiffs.

Adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Call for Jan. 23: Nos. 48, 132, 18, (and 19,) 164, 23, 136, 140, 147, 547, and 631.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Robert Morris Trust Co<Clemmons et al.
Nelson<Hoffer.
Young<Leader Pub Co
Kentgen<Bauben-schein
Fradkin, Israel—J. Stein
Fifth Avenue Coach Co.—M. M. Gerlach
Gary, John—Lawrence Improvement Co.
Globe Rye Bread Co., Inc.—Urbach
Saitz—H. Richter
Galdey, Alsen M.—Trustees of Manhattan
Gardner, Lester W.—W. W. Johnston
Guarigila, John—M. Price, costs
Highland Estate & Improvement Co.—Queensboro Heights Land Corp.
Haugan, Mary E., gdn.—Smith & Watson
Hoffman, Louis—S. Koeganow
Hovelman, Henry—E. Fust
Hammersley, Louis R.—Jr.—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—W. Cole
Isselhard, May, or May Brown—N. Y. Herald Co., costs
Kreyer, Burton F.—C. Hunt
Larkin, Edward L.—City of N. Y.
Landau, Max—P. Goldfrank, Jr.
Lewis, Daniel—Sydenham Corp.
Lindner, Morris—H. Katz
Lazarus Realty Co.—City of N. Y.
Mortgage Associates, Inc.—H. J. Hanf, costs
Melinker, Louis—Herman Vossnack, Jr., Inc.
Melbourne, Gilbert F., and G. J.—Townsend Melbourne—Peck Press
Moore, Frederick W.—R. C. Cornell et al.
Niner, Jacob D. Smith
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. McKeon
O'Connor, Patrick—Broad Channel Corp.
Ofenloch, John H.—Gordon Tire & Rubber Co., et al.
Palmer, Harry—R. E. Maloney
Phipps, Cora W. K.—Levi Bros. & Co., Inc.
Pell, H. Archie and Sara C.—E. Seelig
Powers, Frank T.—F. O'Byrne
Raspess, Heard—Horseless Age Co.
Rossano, Mary J., or Maria—H. G. Benfatto
Roach, Wm.—W. F. O'Byrne
Sherry, Louis—P. Proal, costs
Sullivan, Michael G.—F. Y. Mitchell
Shildewald, Morris—New England Casuality Co., costs
Silverson, Nathan, and Louis Koslowitz—Joseph T. Ryerson & Son
Schwartz, Herman—S. Rabinowitz et al.
Searer, William—Mahlon Taylor
Schwartz, Abraham—J. Zweighaft
Ten Sixty Seven Fifth Avenue Co., Inc.—National Bridge Works
Therry, Mary C.—Perfect Coatfrent Pad Co.
United Manufacturers' Service Corporation—N. Mattenberg
Thomas Crimmina Contracting Co.—J. Laisca
Von Novelli, Egon—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Tobochancoff, Max D.—H. Greenfield
Vogel, Abraham—A. Rosenberg
Walsh, James F.—R. Levitus
Westheier, Joseph—Remsen Realty Co.
Wright, Thomas C.—Burns Bros.

In Bronx County.

Arras Brothers, Inc.—B. D. Gibbs
Adisky, Abraham, and Illinois Surety Co.—L. Rogers
Ambrosini, Louis—L. Verando
Braun, Norval—Indiana Flooring Co.
Gambel, Edward—J. Brooks
Gower, Fielding—Indiana Flooring Co.
Hutchings, William N. and Edythe M.—C. Hutchings
Infantino Realty Co.—G. Martorelli
Infantino Realty Co., Inc.—R. Manouso
Infantino Realty Co.—G. Spilotti
Inafantino Realty Co.—L. Martorelli
Lawler, Perry T.—N. Y. Telephone Co.
Powell, Daniel—M. Churchill et al.
Raritan River Clay Co. of N. Y.—309 Park Av. Co.
Schlussberg, Isidore, and Samuel Leiden—I. Horowitz
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. C. and North Sand Co.—A. Murray
Union Assurance Society, &c., Ltd.—J. F. Meehan, Jr.
Wilbur, Peter L., and Robert Fritsch—W. Grass
Westchester Electric R. R. Co.—B. Hochheister
Weissager Amusement & Const. Co., Inc.—Zurich General Accident & Liability Insurance Co., Ltd.

CRIMINAL. At 10:30 A. M.
U S<Rosen & Wagner. Same<J. A. Blanchard.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Judge Frederick E. Crane took his seat on the Court of Appeals bench today.

CALENDAR—
Eddy<Int R T Co. | Dennis, exr<Gen Acid & Life Assur Corp.
Re Tomargo.
Hober<N Y & Penn R R Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Scott, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, J. J. At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Laberheim<Eheret.
Amesaga<Fernandes.
Eltonhead<Travelers Ins Co.
CNY<Eppinger & Russell.
Spirtusfabrick Astra of Amsterdam, Holland<Sugar Products Van Loan<Smith.
People<Harvey.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Badgeley<De Witt (2)
Berkson<Bear.
Seudheimer & Co.
Fried<Fried.
Bien<Ali.
Bell<Bell.
Re Wall St Safe Dep. CNY<Modern Chemical Co., Inc.
Rio Electric Trading Co<Ramsey.
Anderson<Anderson.
Badie<Vuccine.
Lyman<Wm. Ulmer Brewery.
Perto<Vechio.
Stern<Coran.
Katz<McMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc.
Orenstein<Gettfried.
Lask<Roth.
Cary<Hauch.
Same<Schaap.
Society for Poor Widows<Daub.
CNY<Geary Wire Works Co.
Wm Morris & Co<Postal Life Ins Co.
Met Sav Bank<Strack.
Saland<Hebrew Pub.
Barkin<Mashkowitz.
Hart<Holit.
Parker<Terry & Tench Co.
Rudinsky<Newgold.
Albany Sav Bank<Bindsell.
Fischer<Fischer.
Herman<Josephson.
Battery Park Bank<Welch.
Re Berry.
Herman<Herman.
Re Peters.
Wolff<Wolff.
Kittanning Face Brick Co. Inc<Pearl
Wolfson<Hickox.
Greenberg<Gibson.
Williams<Donnelly.
Stern<Stern.
Henry E Fox Const Co<Prendergast.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Johnson<Johnson.
Sec Mtg Co<Naughton.
Burton<Burton.
Cohen<Cohen.
Co<London & Lancashire F I Co.
Gentile<Gentile.
Pearl<Pearl.
Hasselberger<Riley.
Blau<Cosmopolitan Hotel, &c. Co.
Greenhood<Greenhood.

Preferred Causes:

Potter<Levy.
Mumford<Manhattan Storage.
Osburn<Osburn.
Stern<Stern.
Calapai<Calapai.
Caro<Brachfeld.
Kaufman<Braunstein.
Pulitzer<Pulitzer.
Dubben<Dubben.
Wright<CNY.
Wheeler Syndicate<Wheeler.
Same<Maghewsan.
Delahunty<Sprockels.
Long<Glasgow.
D'Angelo<1482 Broadway Corp'n.
Shaw<Dodge.
Simpson<Abrams.
Broadway Bldg Co<Case on.
Donnelly<R. Gordon & Son.
Gordon<N Y C R R.
John<Gimbel Bros, a New York Corp.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Eisenberg<N Y Cons
PART V

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lower Broadway furnished two interesting features of realty activity yesterday in the sale of a business property just north of Canal Street and another a few blocks north, near Houston Street. The former involved the purchase by the Broadway-Howard Street Corporation of the five-story loft building at 427 and 429 Broadway, the southwest corner of Howard Street, a plot 50.5 by 98.9. It was sold through N. M. Haywood & Co., for the estate of J. N. Haywood. It has been held at $300,000. This section of Broadway has shown a steadily upward tendency in business and realty conditions recently.

The other transaction was the sale of the twelve-story commercial building at 598 Broadway, on the east side, just south of Howard Street. The buyers were a newly formed company, known as the 598 Broadway Corporation, with R. W. Davison, George W. Bachman and Arthur Kirstein, all of Brooklyn, as Directors The property fronts 25.6 on Broadway and is 98.4 feet deep, running through to Crosby Street. It was sold by W. J. Vreeland, who bought it at foreclosure sale for $250,000 on Dec. 28, last.

$500,000 Lease in Thirty-fourth Street.

One of the best Thirty-fourth Street store leases that has been made in a long time was closed by Clark T. Chambers, who leased the Thirty-fourth Street store in the Marbridge Building for the Martin estate to the Cammeyer store firm. The store includes all the space room occupied by the International Silver Company, which is giving up its uptown retail business. The store fronts about fifty feet on Thirty-fourth Street by 200 feet deep, running through to Thirty-fifth Street. The basement is included in the lease.

Cammeyer's will take possession April 1. The lease is for eleven years at an aggregate rental of about $500,000. Cammeyer's other stores, at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street and on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, will be retained.

Twentieth Street Loft Deal.

The eleven-story loft structure at 36 and 38 West Twentieth Street, 50 by 92, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has been sold by M. M. Coester to a syndicate known as the 36 West Twentieth Street Company.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The three-story residence at 45 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 100.8, has been sold by the Wilton Realty Corporation, Samuel Kilpatrick, President, and the same company also sold the dwelling at 111 West 122d Street, 19 by 100.11. They were acquired by the sellers within the last month.

The five-story dwelling at 108 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 100.2, has been sold by L. H. Crouch for the Katz Estate.

Mary U. Hager has purchased the dwelling at 10 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.5, from Mrs. J. B. Warden, for occupancy. Pease & Elliman were the brokers. It was held at $45,000.

Transfers Homes to Daughters.

Mrs. Caroline O'Neill, widow of the late dry goods merchant, Hugh O'Neill, has transferred to her daughters, Letitia C. Darlington and Mary C. Henckenen, the two four-story residences at 143 and 145 West Fifty-seventh Street, 45 by 100.5, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, adjoining the Calvary Baptist Church.

Bronx Sales.

A plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Grant Avenue, 109 feet south of 165th Street, has been purchased by Lowenfeld & Prager.

The five-story apartment house at 1,555 Southern Boulevard, fronting 40 feet, has been purchased by Sender Feldmark from the Martonbert Realty Corporation. The buyer gave in part payment the five-story building at 186 Lexington Avenue.

Long Island City Sale.

Two lots, 50 by 100, on the south side of Wilbur Avenue, 75 feet east of Crescent Avenue, Long Island City, have been sold by William D. Bloodgood & Co., for Miss Elizabeth Smith. The buyer will erect a four-story garage and machine shop on the site.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company leased the entire building at 91 Grand Street to Edward Van Hoofstadt for a term of years.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased for the Victoria Building and Construction Company, the store at 132 and 134 West Twenty-second Street, to E. B. Henry & Co.; and, in conjunction with M. Forman & Co., the store at 16 West Twenty-third Street, to William Reiss.

Manning & Trunk leased for J. B. Lange, to the New York Cash Register Company, for a term of years, the store at 206 West Forty-second Street.

Realty Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet on Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Maurice Mulcahy, Deputy Tax Commissioner of Queens, was the buyer in the Vesey Street Auction Room, of the six-story flat, at 135 and 137 West 145th Street, 43.9 by 99.11, for $43,500. It was sold at foreclosure by Henry Brady to satisfy a mortgage judgment of $43,376.

B. Channing Miller is now associated with Bryan L. Kennelly, at 156 Broadway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

145th St, 135 and 137 West, n s, 218.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 43.9x99.11, six-story flat; G. E. Chisholm and another, trustees, against Darrow Realty Co, et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys, due, $43,376.57; to Maurice Mulcahy for $43,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

141st St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story garage, 56x99; J. J. Mahon, 152 East 108th St, owner; Dr. Rose-Cavalieri, 500 Willias Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Beekman St, 56, n s, five-story store and loft; A. Greenbaum, 333 West 85th St, owner; Bloodgood & Sugarman, 581 5th Av, architect; cost, $17,000.

Broadway, 1,849, to a two-story salesroom; M. S. Averill, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., owner; W. H. Spaulding, Jamaica, N. Y., architect; cost, $5,000.

Union Square, 1, to a ten-story office building; Wheatley Hills Land Co., 128 Broadway, owner; C. Wallace McCrea & Co., 23 East 15th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

65th St, 310 to 316 East, to a five-story stable and storage house; Thomas Buckley Hod Elevator Co., premises, owner; J. C. H. Harlach, 451 East 144th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, 686, w s, 275 ft n of Broadway, 50x153.3x50.7x145.4; Hudson Investing Co. to Delta Holding Corporation. 217 Broadway, mtg $47,000, all liens, Jan. 16; attorney, Julius H. Zlezer, 217 Broadway. $100

BROADWAY, 1,160, e s, 26.5 ft n of 27th St, 26.5x95.11x24.8x86.6, foreclosure Sup. Ct., 1916; Jos. Karelsonn, referee, to John S. Melcher, 5 East 51st St, individually, ½ part; John W. Sterling, 912 5th Av, trustee under will of Paran Stevens for Mary Paget et al., 1-3 part, plaintiffs, and John W. Sterling, Almene Paget, 39 Berkeley Square, London, England, and Hy. S. Salter, London Eng., trustees of Mary S. Paget and another, 1-6 part, defendants, July 14, 1916; attorneys, Sherman & Sterling, 55 Wall St. $135,000

7TH AV, 1,831, e s, 82 ft s of, 112th St, 18.11x100; Maria Walther to Lula Goetz, 883 Willis Av, Bronx, Jan. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $16,500

17TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Irving Place, 20x81; Samuel S. Freed to William J. Wallis, 1,345 75th St, Brooklyn, all title, mtg $10,000, Dec. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY: Lim Bernard et al., mortgage loans.

REDUCED INTEREST RATES

We are prepared to accept loans in any amount up to several millions in a single mortgage at lowest current interest rates, conforming to character of loan and margin of security.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
128 Broadway, cor. Cedar.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

Frank Park, 3,280 Eastchester Landing Road $300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

109TH ST, 118 East; Elizabeth B. Valentine against Arthur Immerman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Johnston & Messler.

Bronx.

BEGINNING at a point at the s w corner of the estate of Daniel Scofield and running along the — side of Fordham Av extension, 163x100; Louisa Fales against Jennie B. Stillwell et al., action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, C. P. Hallock.

WEBSTER AV, s s, 325 ft s of 171st St, 50x117.3; Max Levinstim against Nista Construction Co., Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, J. B. M. Pennetto.

154TH ST, s w corner of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Emma J. Zumbuehl et al., as executors, against Minnie Zumbuehl et al., action for judgment; attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 361 to 373; Frank Pierzchalski et al. against Mid-Crosstown Ry. Co., owner; Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Co., owner and contractor, renewal $1,965

127TH ST, 105 East; Eisenberg Bros. against Remor Corp., owner; Edwin J. Epstein, contractor $170

22D ST, 261 to 265 West; Parchelsky Bros., Inc., against Gold Theatre Corp., owner; Carey Box and Lumber Corp., contractor $967

39TH ST, 106 West; Standard Surfacing Co. against Anna F. Mills, owner; Frank Seery, contractor $54

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 396 ft n of 168th St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Grand Terrace Construction Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment $34,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 345 ft n of 168th St, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Grand Terrace Const. Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment $34,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

SCRIBNER AV, w s, 150 ft e of Balcom Av, 22x35.6; Filippo Castanzo against Rosina Carucci et al., Aug. 29, 1916 ..... $200

SUMMIT AV, e s, between 162d St. and 164th St., —x100; John J. Wallace against St. Albans Church et al., Jan. 6, 1917 ..... $765

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Old couple must sell their home,
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Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
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All modern conveniences; three baths; magnificent views; excellent neighborhood; near station; easy commuting distance; exceptional bargain; easy terms.
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At Mamaroneck, Westchester County.
Building Plot, 75x150 ..... $1,999
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Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
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18 East Forty-First Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. — AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES, Complainant, vs. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendant. — In Equity.—No. 445.

Pursuant to an order entered by the Honorable George A. Carpenter, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, on the 9th day of January, 1917, NOTICE is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this action by Theresa Seagrist and others, praying for an order authorizing, empowering and directing Jacob M. Dickinson, Esq., as Receiver of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the Railway Company through its Board of Directors, to make, enter into and carry out an agreement with the several individual defendants named in a certain action now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, wherein the said Theresa Seagrist and others are plaintiffs and Daniel G. Reid and others are defendants, adjusting, compounding and compromising the claims of the Railway Company and of the Receiver against said defendants, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a certain proposition made by the said individual defendants to the petitioners. Said proposition of settlement is substantially as follows:

That if the Railway Company and the Receiver will release the individual defendants from all claims in favor of the Railway Company and of the Receiver against them or any of them, the said individual defendants will on their part and in consideration thereof do and perform the following:

(a) They will purchase from the Joint Reorganization Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, or from any other person or body, corporate or otherwise, entitled to dispose of the same on behalf of the Railway Company, Five Million Dollars par value of the six per cent. preferred stock of the Railway Company, or of a new company which may succeed to the assets of the Railway Company (or Income Debentures if the same shall be issued in lieu of said six per cent. preferred stock) and will pay therefor Five Million Dollars in cash; and

(b) They will in addition pay the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash and the fees, expenses and disbursements of the said action so pending in the New York Supreme Court.

The action referred to was brought to recover from the said individual defendants approximately Six Million One Hundred Thousand Dollars, claimed to have been diverted from the Railway Company while the individual defendants were directors thereof. The action is being defended by the individual defendants and efforts to effect a compromise of such action the defendants have agreed to settle upon the terms hereinbefore set forth.

The proposition of settlement has been approved by the Joint Reorganization Committee, by the present Board of Directors of the Railway Company, by the Debenture Committee and by the Hayden Stockholders' Committee, and by the Amster Stockholders' Committee.

A final hearing upon the said petition will be had before the Honorable George A. Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, at the Federal Building in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 29th day of January, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M., at which time all persons interested may appear and be heard.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
SOL. M. STROOCK,
JACOB NEWMAN,
Solicitors and Counsel for the Petitioners.
Dated, Chicago, January 9, 1917.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June 30, 1906. Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 29, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 12, 1917.

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The bargain price at which this house is offered is made possible by the fact of it being built 15 months ago, when lumber, labor and everything entering into its construction was 25 to 100% lower than now. The remarkably low price and careful restrictions are guarantee against depreciation.

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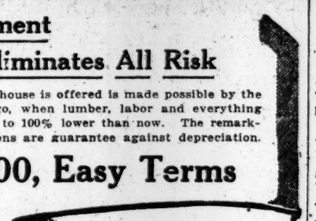

Grounds 100 by 200 feet, near the water; convenient commutation to city; express service.

A most livable home of 10 rooms and 3 baths. Beautiful interior. Huge open fireplace. All conveniences. Electric lights, panelled walls. Near golf, country club, lakes, schools, churches. Actual rights to lake go with this property. Send for floor plans.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

1,000 Feet of Water Front
with About 12 Acres of Upland at
ELM PARK, STATEN ISLAND
Large Fireproof Building for Manufacturing
Can Be Had at Great Bargain.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
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HUNTINGTON, L. I.
$35 LOTS
Every lot high, dry and healthy, near trolley and main road, to large town of 10,000 population; churches, schools, stores. Finest soil for investment or homesite.
$5 Down—$1 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
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Phone 9821 Prospect.

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Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room; full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen, large china closet, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment, combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Great Neck
A particularly desirable home of Italian architecture, with all modern improvements and beautiful grounds, can be purchased for $16,000 on easy payments; permanent shore front privileges. Particulars upon request.
Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

Chicken & Vegetable Farm, $1,800
Fine high location, best soil for poultry and truck farming, house and outbuilding, in good condition, ready to move in, 2 porches, magnificent view, town of 10,000, products can be sold right in town, near station and trolley to Harbor; boating, bathing and fishing; stores, schools, churches; owner will sell this small farm to a good responsible party on a small cash payment and $12 monthly. Hour out, guaranteed title. If interested write for further information. K Box 281 Times Downtown.

NASSAU HAVEN,
AT HYDE PARK, L. I.
Six beautiful houses at prices ranging from $3,500 to $5,500, in this wonderful new development.
32 minutes from Pennsylvania Tunnel.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal.

Handsome 7 Room Cottage
Fully improved and decorated, gas, electric light, water, full cellar, heat, all light, large, airy rooms, modern bath; large garden plot; near school and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; month's rent free to good party. P., 277 Times Downtown.

Waterfront Estate Bargain
Magnificent estate, 40 acres, 2,000 feet Peconic Bay frontage, high, dry, landscape; residence 15 rooms, 3 baths, garage, excellent neighborhood; $30,000; terms; bargains everywhere.
HALSEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building. New York.

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Mile from Artists Lake, near schools, churches, store; 50 acres, 20 cleared; balance big wood; good water; eight-room house; good outbuildings; 100 full bearing apple trees; $6,500; a bargain.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.), N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
IDEAL HOME
Price $5,500. Including Garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York, good transportation.
Schools, clubs, churches. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity.
This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
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ATTRACTIVE HOME
Owing to removal to California must sell handsome 10-room house, two baths; beautifully finished, and well located on large plot in New York's best suburb; 30 minutes out, good transportation; house almost new and has every convenience; garage, garden, &c. Terms to suit. Full particulars.
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'In the Berkshires' (Elevation 900 ft.)
Litchfield County, Conn.
Gentleman's Farm, 120 Acres,
with private lake, large dwelling, barns and outbuildings, all in fine condition; will sell at bargain or trade for Brooklyn residence. HENRY W. ACKERSON, Owner, 1 W. 34th St., New York.

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The Finest Corner of the Greatest City in the World.
Astor Trust Building,
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Bustling section, right location for live business men. Several spacious stores. See them. No agents. Fordham Sq. Arcade. Wedgewood Camp. 2255 Webster Ave.
SUITABLE ANY BUSINESS
Full Office Service, $20
TWO ELEVATORS.
114-116 EAST 28TH ST.
At Subway Entrance.
CALL AND INSPECT.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Agts., Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

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2 Rector Street
FOR RENT MAY 1st, 1917
The entire ground floor space, approximately 15,000 square feet, suitable for banking, transportation or general offices.
Handsomely Equipped—Fireproof Vault
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad Stations in building.
One block from Broadway and Lenox Avenue Subway.
The B. R. T. and Interborough Lexington Avenue Subways, now in course of construction, will have stations on both Trinity Place and Greenwich Street, fronting building.
Floor plans furnished on application. Apply to your own broker. Write or 'phone
F. McGUIRE, Manager,
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39 EAST 19TH ST.
An attractive 25-ft. Store and Basement; sidewalk, elevator, fine order. Immediate possession; excellent business location.
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Panmure Arms
593 Riverside Drive, N. E. Cor. 136th St.
Finest part of New York's high-class apartment section. Due to unavoidable circumstances, we have one apartment to lease.
8 ROOMS TWO BATHS
Facing Best Part of Drive.
LIVING ROOM, 20 x 18
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Absolutely the finest apartment available on the West Side. Must be seen to be appreciated.
CONCESSIONS TILL OCTOBER FIRST.
Apply Representative on Premises, or
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Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths,
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
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Near Broadway and 2 subway stations.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7 Rooms (2 Baths), $1,100
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Near 66th Street
High-class (furnished and unfurnished), non-housekeeping suites, two rooms and bath, newly altered ten-story fireproof building, elevator, telephone, maid and valet service, arrangement for meals.
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TIEBOUT COURT APTS.
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SOUTH OF 184TH ST.
3-4 Rooms. All improvements.
Moderate Rentals.
Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3-5-6 Rooms, $25-$35-$43.
Class of tenants restricted.

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New subway station, 18th St. and 7th Av., modern lofts, 100% sprinkler system; fine light; rent reasonable.
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Use of desk $5; newly furnished private offices, $20 to $50; switchboard telephone service; mail privilege, $2.
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New Subway Express Station at Corner.
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A four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 25x100.5 to lease for a term of years.
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FLOORS TO LEASE,
BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.,
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SHOWROOM AND OFFICE SPACE.
Exceptional north and west light.

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Lofts and show rooms, Six110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.
For Rent.—Brick factory building; sprinkler system; steam heat; corner loft; 63 by 100; main floor, 55 by 72; upper floor, 35 by 72. B. S., 283 Times Downtown.

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For Sale or Rent.
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AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
70s, five-story triple flat, two stores; rent over $5,000; price very reasonable; opportunity to secure solid investment.
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Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 PER MONTH, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new 6-room, all-year home; equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near water front; title guaranteed. F. H. Richmond, 31 Chambers St.

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REED, CLARK & LEE CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

LET YOUR RENT
PAY FOR YOUR HOME.
Best financial plan explained by Country Home League. No 40 West 32d St., Dept. Z. Phone 5880 Mad. Sq.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J., and Larchmont, N. Y. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

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Beautiful 5-room bungalow in a pretty north shore town; all rooms are nicely finished, beamed ceilings and paneled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, modern kitchen and bath, spacious veranda overlooking country; few minutes from station and harbor; easy terms; photo and further information on request. Welch, Jericho Turnpike, Downtown.

Little old house for $775 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables, near railroad depot and large towns; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party guaranteed. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward description, price and photograph showing how a home on the Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. E., 243 West 34th St., New York.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET S ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Brooklyn or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights, get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 609, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

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In New York and New Jersey.
Full information at either office.
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Stocked dairy farm, 97 acres; 36 acres alfalfa will alone yield 10% on price; buildings worth $7,500; $6,500 includes farm machinery, wagons, and tools. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

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This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

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To exchange for income New York City improved property; assume first mortgage, $100,000 to $150,000; no second mortgage. 21,000 acres marsh land; Cameron Parish, Louisiana, on Gulf of Mexico, adjoining tract owned by Rockefeller Foundation and south of tract owned by Deering family of International Harvester Company; value $150,000; clear of encumbrance; pay commissions. Owner, Lila J. Fairbairn, 2,200 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

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Want farm, house, outbuildings, &c., near city and depot; all particulars and terms. S. T., Box 84, Station L, Brooklyn P. O.

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57TH, 19 EAST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; hall rooms, with kitchenette; maid service and reliable tenant with references; $300. Wandel, 5643 Plaza.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4312.

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11TH, 56 WEST.—Will sublet, furnished, or will lease at loss, apartment of 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Austin.

47TH, 132 WEST. (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath; very desirable; American and European plan; attractive rates.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apartments.)—Two rooms and bath; maid service; low rates.

79TH, 315 WEST, (Hudsonia.)—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment. Apply office, on premises.

83D ST., 329 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, (housekeeping,) eight bed rooms, two master bed rooms, one maid's room.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Five furnished rooms, bath; immediate occupancy; $135. Gilmore, Schuyler 5200.

86TH, WEST.—Desirable seven large rooms. Telephone Schuyler 3172.

92D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Eight rooms, attractively furnished, exceptionally light; three to six months, $300 per month; afternoons. Ardsley Hall. Supt.

113TH ST., 307 WEST.—Charming apartment, 2 and 4 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

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139TH, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Completely furnished 2-room bath and kitchenette apartment; all rooms overlooking St. Nicholas Park; rent for six weeks. Phone Saunders, 223 John.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE APT.
$450 a month.
At 118 Riverside Drive. (South corner 84th St.); 10 rooms and 3 baths; now being furnished.

FOR SEASON or year, 8 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $300 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 103 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
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30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

HOTEL CECIL, 210 WEST 118TH.
Desirable one and two room suites with bath; ATTRACTIVE RATES.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 West 101st St., three doors from Broadway; strictly high class; newly furnished; 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone and maid service; $27 to $45 weekly. $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $47.50 and up.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unfurnished—East Side.

40TH, 36 EAST.—High-class elevator house 3 rooms and bath, with maid service, $1,000 per year; also doctor's office; possession immediate. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th.

44TH ST., 144 EAST, ("The Woolsley.")—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished, $90.00 per month. Reference required. Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

At 416 MADISON AV., ADJ. COR. 48TH ST. Only two apartments left.
Two rooms, bath, $1,080 yearly, up.
Full club service; meals optional.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

APARTMENTS, 3, 4, 5 ROOMS,
231 Lexington Av., near 34th St.
THE W

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

80TH, 122 EAST.—Large front room, bath, telephone; $10.50 weekly; gentleman.

81ST, 108 EAST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; one or two gentlemen; reference.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, bath; one flight; $12.50 weekly; gentlemen.

38TH AND PARK AV., (70 PARK AV.) Comfortable rooms; gentlemen; $4.50 up.

PARK AVE., 947.—Attractively furnished room, meals if desired; references. Lenox 4897.

West Side.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room, large closet, telephone, bath; references; gentleman; clean.

51ST, 315 WEST.—Charming room to sublet in private studio apartment, with breakfast and use of studio. Tel. Apt. A, Col. 8817.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; $8; references.

57TH, 236 WEST.—Attractive large room; refined surroundings; electricity, telephone, elevator. Starr.

57TH, 328 WEST.—High-class rooms for refined gentleman; references. Phone Columbus 2920.

60TH, 229 WEST.—Three attractively furnished rooms; running water; separate entrance. Columbus 5180.

63D, 105 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; conveniences; private family; references necessary.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Front room, front parlor, with private bath; newly decorated; telephone.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Big, medium rooms, each with telephone, electricity; parquet floor.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Front parlor; rear parlor with kitchenette, private bath, maid service.

70TH, 286 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor and bedroom; steam heat, electric light; private apartment. Col. Columbus 8845.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated, large room, with private bath; telephone.

75D, 272 WEST.—Attractive, double room; west of Broadway; electricity; references.

77TH ST., 118 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; electricity; maid service; phone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private house; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone, reception room; $4.50 to $10.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, warm room, bath, hot water; breakfast privileges.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Small, attractive rooms, second floor apartment; telephone; references. Jacobsen.

84TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, kitchen privileges; small room, very clean, continuous hot water.

84TH, 130 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; also another; light and airy; terms reasonable. Walsh.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large front room; electricity; $8; gentleman only.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful large, small rooms; bath, kitchenette, electricity.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen preferred; reasonable.

93D, 308 WEST.—Homelike, large room; elevator; electricity, telephone; subway; gentlemen. McIntyre.

93D, 148 WEST.—Large, well-heated rooms, adjoining baths; clean; refined house.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms; private bath; $8-$15.

102D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private, refined house; near subway. Riverside Drive.

113TH, 621 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Large front room in private dwelling, with or without bath, furnished in antique mahogany; open fireplace; breakfast served if desired.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Light, single rooms; running water; private family; best references requested. Wilson.

113TH, 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Large, homelike room; very desirable; gentleman.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Particular people desiring superior class, permanent; will find exceptionally furnished room; reasonable; modern; elevator. Apartment 43.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Apartment 34, beautiful adjoining front rooms for one or two.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Bachelor accommodation in modern apartment; $2.50 and $3.50. Edelson.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; electricity; phone; elevator; gentlemen; reasonable. Gould.

140TH ST., 514 WEST.—Fine, large, front room and alcove; 3 windows; new twin beds; also single room; all conveniences; private house; near "L" station. Phone 608 Audubon.

151ST ST., 605 WEST.—Outside room, with or without breakfast; handsomely furnished elevator apartment; adult; private family. Westcott.

ATTRACTIVE, sunny room in private apartment. Tel. 2431 Riverside. Apt. 6.

BROADWAY, 2,020, (69th St.)—Couple having beautiful apt. would rent charming room adjoining bath to refined gentleman; $10. Railing. 6314 Col.

REFINED private family living on Riverside Drive, having apartment little too large, would let out to party furnishing excellent reference lovely furnished room, facing river, at $10. K 22 Times.

SPECIALIST—Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, 260 West 79d. Columbus 5974.

WEST END AV., 664, (near 92d St.)—One block to subway; new, handsomely furnished, large rooms; twin beds; smaller rooms; references.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful double, single room, bath adjoining; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. Christian, accurate, reliable, eight years' experience, capable of taking charge of office; excellent references; 18. R 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—8 years' experience; thoroughly competent; accustomed responsibilities; excellent references. R 249 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young lady, accustomed to traveling, wishes position companion. 672 Valley Road, Upper Montclair.

COMRADRY GUIDE, social companion; cheerful, refined, attractive young woman; general chaperoning; visiting guests solicited; can engage hourly, daily, or weekly. Versatile. K 35 Times.

GOVERNESS, North German, wishes position; teaches English and French; four and five years' references. L. A., 100 East 37th St.

GOVERNESS.—College graduate, visiting governess; French, German, English, pianist; kindergartner. Parkienne, 2,726 Broadway.

QWERTTYUIOP
ASDFGHJKL:
ZXCVBNM?.

TYPIST desires part-time employment where a conservative worker who respects good English is required daily. MONTHLY SALARY $30.

Please address THE ARTS, 2,302 Broadway, (and if suburbanite, inclose fare.)

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady desires position with New York decorator; has had practical experience in selling and shopping. P 111 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, possessing initiative, desires position; salary $18. P 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, exceptionally bright, highly educated, good command English language; capable assuming responsibility; ambitious worker; original thinker; references; $15. P 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (25,) confidential assistant, educated, refined, diplomatic, tactful, competent, knows up-to-date office methods, seeks situation any capacity; references; Christian; $18. P 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 3 years' experience stenography and general office work, open for position where initiative and ability are desired; highest references. K 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Long, varied experience; above ordinary; familiar office detail; valuable as confidential assistant; $18-$20. R 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Long, valuable experience; efficient, responsible, initiative, dependable, conscientious; nice appearance; excellent references. P 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, telephone operator; 2 years' experience; good speller, grammarian; high school education; $10. P 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Versatile American gentlewoman; broad experience; competent, adaptable; $20. Telephone Rector 1649. Room 1,045, 17 Battery Place.

STENOGRAPHER capable and thoroughly experienced; familiar with all office work; neat appearance; intelligent worker; $15. P 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; high school graduate; experienced, competent, reliable; references. P 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience; efficient, refined; salary $18. Miss S., 2,481 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; 2½ years' experience; neat, accurate; salary $12-$14. P 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist; good education; five years' experience; competent; accurate; excellent references; salary, $18 week. W., 64 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; will also attend switchboard and do general office work. K 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary; Wellesley graduate; commercial experience; $30. Secretary, 149 West 91st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut, 4 years' real estate insurance, mechanical experience; not afraid hard work; operate all machines, exceptionally neat; quick grasping ideas; $15. P 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Five years' experience; ambitious; references; salary $16. P 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. R 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Columbia University course; references; salary moderate. L. G., 132 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; four years' experience; salary $18. A. M. C., 112 East 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 2 years' experience; high school graduate; $12. R 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position; 4 years' experience; $15. P 317 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR; 3 years' experience; good clerical worker; courteous; pleasing voice; highest credentials; $10. P 310 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, wishes work to take home; reasonable. Phone Apt. 2S, 4,720 Audubon.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Half day; efficient; French; good sewer. Address H. P., Teachers College, Columbia University.

WAITRESS, English, 27, wishes engagements dinners, luncheons, &c. Ida Nase, 323 West 141st St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated, references; wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 35th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1898.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 50th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, MANAGER, Auditor, university graduate, C. P. A. New York State, ten years' varied and extensive executive experience, at present in charge of cost and efficiency department of large and prominent corporation, desires to make change. Address P 106 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a watch. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 21, graduate High School of Commerce, junior at N. Y. U., over two years' valuable business experience, desires connection with C. P. A. firm; can you use me? P 303 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; trial balances, financial reports, and corporation work; monthly audits a specialty; charges moderate. A. Rhode, 51 Manhattan Av., city. Tel. Riverside 2525.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; books opened, closed, audited, written up; trial balance, monthly audits, $5 up; financial statements, income tax reports; reliable personal service. W 346 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 28; credits, collections, statistics; nine years' experience; university trained; quality of opportunity preferred to quantity of salary; excellent record; highest credentials. P 301 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office man, executive ability, thorough knowledge of accounting, capable to take full charge of office, desires change from present position; if high-class man desires investigation. P 300 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room K,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper, and General Office Man.—First-class; excellent references. P 313 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN,

well educated, 30, writer of strong copy, eight years' agency and managerial experience, fine record for clean organization work, desires to make immediate change. E 420 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, (26,) with seven years' AGENCY and NEWSPAPER experience; knows cuts, type, and layout, printing and engraving, can write convincing ability, initiative, and energy—please write; have had 15 years' broad experience in management, purchasing, sales, and mail order, promotion, and advertising to apply to a good opportunity. J 179 Times.

A1 HOTEL MANAGER, (40,) wants position. Henry 720 West 181st. Phone St. Nicholas 9848. P 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, practical chapman, ten years' with machine manufacturing concerns, understanding general and customers' ledgers, &c., as well as shop routine, production, storerooms, desires a position either as bookkeeper, clerical capacity, or assuming responsibility; interview evening or Saturday afternoon. Systematic, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, (25,) thoroughly efficient correspondent and bookkeeper; six years' business experience; good education; excellent references. P 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man desires position as clerk in bank, New York, today at 2 o'clock for personal interview.

BOOKKEEPER who writes plainly and can use typewriter; salary to start $15. Address P 126 Times.

CANVASSERS.—60 ladies wanted to solicit members for the National Umbrella Service, Inc.; commission. Apply Room 1,907, 220 West 42d.

COOK for private family, Stamford, Conn.; pay $30 month. Call at private house at 146 East 28th St., New York, today at 2 o'clock for personal interview.

COMPANION.—Young woman of refinement, pleasant, cheerful, obliging disposit on, as companion to young married woman, delicate health. P 299 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Young lady, rapid and accurate calculator, and who has had clerical and bookkeeping experience; state experience and salary desired. T 66 Times.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Wanted, at once, a capable, ambitious woman to demonstrate from a selected list of mothers a new proposition of great interest for the home; long established house; rapid advancement; liberal commission. M 14 Times.

DESIGNER, first-class, on children's white and party dresses; fine opportunity for one who can create desirable styles; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of taking charge of operating; only such as mentioned need apply, strictly confidential. J. R., 121 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on paper patterns; give details, salary, &c. Z 286 Times Annex.

GIRL for general office work; state salary expected and experience. W 351 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, in French family, suburban home, woman for general housework; preferably one speaking French only; no laundry work. P 316 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable middle-aged woman wanted to care for home of three little children. 237 East 194th St., Apt. 13, after 7 P. M.

MILLINERS,

MAKERS, IMPROVERS,

AND APPRENTICES WANTED.

JOSEPH, 632 5th Av.

MODEL, experienced, for cloaks and suits; size 16. Apply between 12 and 7, H. Gelfond & Co., 122 West 27th.

NURSES.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED YOUNG WOMEN DESIRING TO BECOME NURSES; ONE YEAR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION REQUIRED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES, LEBANON HOSPITAL, WESTCHESTER AND CAULDWELL AVS., BRONX.

NURSE, white, for child 3½; must be experienced in care and training of babies; $30-$35. Personal references required. Stockard, 71 Central Park West, cor 67th.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for institution; pay $22 month. State age and experience, and address Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT

WRITING EXCELLENT HAND AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; PERMANENT POSITION AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Wall Street import house desires neat, intelligent girl familiar Monitor switchboard, filing, Underwood, general office routine. Apply, full particulars. C. B., 90 Wall St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for embroidery business; stenographer and typist preferred; state particulars and salary. Office, 143 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; not new; we have been running this same ad. for months; salary. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

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SALESLADIES; $7 start; bakery experience preferred. Call Weisbecker, 200-270 West 125th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

JAPANESE.—Refined man for general work, valeting, cooking in bachelor's small family; honest; recommended. Fuky, 230 West 52d.

MAN, 28, with experience in all lines, banking, special in foreign and stock exchange, desires position; speaks several languages; has best connections with foreign bankers; can furnish best references. P 307 Times Downtown.

NIGHT WORK.

Student who is working way through high school desires night work; experienced newspaper line; hard worker; good references. P 105 Times.

PROFESSIONAL MAN desires employment evenings after 6. D. D., Times Harlem.

PUBLICITY MAN is open for engagement; broad experience; moderate salary. Z 223 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, (25,) at present employed, no future, desires change; 7 years' experience; reference. P 308 Times Downtown.

RENT COLLECTOR, experienced, (24,) undertake repairs, blue prints, wants position, estate or realty firm. K. R., 104 East 14th.

SALES MANAGER, (37.)
Successful record various specialty lines. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN, HIGH GRADE, WITH CLEAN RECORD AND BIG PRODUCER, WISHES TO CONNECT WITH MANUFACTURER WHERE ABILITY BRINGS LARGE RETURNS; COMMISSION BASIS ONLY; CREDENTIALS OF THE HIGHEST ORDER. P 121 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (22,) neat, ambitious hustler, wishes to connect with live concern, selling end preferred; opportunity rather than immediate compensation. P 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28.)
A1 record; 5 years' road experience; interview will convince. R 232 Times.

SALESMAN, (32,) 10 years' experience, desires to represent reputable firm. K 7 Times.

SALESMAN.—Fifteen years one firm, six as salesman; salary moderate. K 31 Times.

SECRETARY.—28; experienced, alert, quick, grasp requirements; able to take charge of affairs; familiar with business, stock market; good correspondent; excellent references. P 300 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Refined party, speaks French, wishes position as such. P 115 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Young man, neat appearance, exceptional selling ability; interview appreciated. P 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; clean-cut, educated Christian, with several years' experience; first-class references; $25. I. L., 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 26; college preparatory education; 7 years' experience varied lines; good appearance; references; $20. Telephone John 4713.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position requiring few hours' work daily. Address K 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—$20 class; good command of English; 4 years' experience; high school graduate. P 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT. — Young man, 22; experienced and capable; rapid, accurate. K 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Neat appearing, well educated, capable assistant; excellent reference. K 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, experienced, desires work evenings or Sundays; moderate salary. K 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 22, capable and experienced; neat; rapid, accurate. K 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, executive ability, knowledge stenography and bookkeeping; five years' experience general office routine; good habits; neat appearance; best references. R 251 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—24; eight years' clerical, commercial, salesman experience; honest, energetic, reliable, willing; capable of making good; salary no essential object; references. P 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 2 years' college education, desires position with chance for advancement; moderate salary. Gustav Birnbaum, 88 Lenox Av., city.

YOUNG MAN, 19, architectural student, wishes a steady position in architect's or contractor's office; salary moderate. J 169 Times.

YOUNG MAN, university and textile school education, long mill experience, desires connection sales department. P 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires to learn some business; 3 years' clerical experience; good references; salary $12. K 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position offering opportunity for advancement; references. K 18 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position; experience stock; knowledge of salesmanship. P 112 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTIST.—An experienced artist wanted to color photographs both in oils and water colors. Apply personally, with samples of work, Tuesday, after 10 A. M., to Miss Abbey, 434 Lafayette St., third floor.

BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK

EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING PURCHASE INVOICES. APPLY TO PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

BOOKKEEPER.

Experienced young lady for large cloak house to take entire charge of books; good position to right party. R. A. Day Suit Co., 31 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER who writes plainly and can use typewriter; salary to start $15. Address P 126 Times.

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HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESDAY IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE YOUTHFUL ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE AND STOUT FIGURE; BUST MEASUREMENT 36; HIPS 47; NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. BAUM & WOLFF, 99 MADISON AV., 29TH ST.

SALESWOMAN who can make good and stand prosperity and not afraid of work, to call on small merchants; splendid commission; no advances; must be good appearance. Call 10 o'clock, Ziegfeld Corporation, 9 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer wanted, residing in Bronx; desirable, permanent position for the right party. Answer, giving in detail your experience in previous positions, age, salary, and references, Z 250 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; steady position; state age, salary required, and where last and previously employed; answer in full, otherwise no attention given. Manufacturer, 208 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, American, in busy law office; state qualifications, experience, and salary. R 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Attractive young lady to act as model; size 18. American Costume Co., 116 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced in law; permanent position. R 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 134 Nassau; 30 East 42d.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GIRL PACKERS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DELIVERY DEPARTMENT, 6TH AV. EMPLOYEES' ENTRANCE.

TELEPHONE GIRL in law office; refined; write experience, schooling, salary. P 315 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS to go to Stamford, Conn.; pay $20 month. Call at 146 East 28th St., New York, today, at 2 P. M., for personal interview.

WAITRESS.—Pay $20 month. Address Giv-en's Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement to act as secretary and assistant to dental surgeon; previous experience not necessary, but desirable; knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; for young woman who possesses intelligence and energy to make good an excellent opportunity is offered. T 110 Times.

YOUNG LADY for general clerical work; must be typist. Address in own handwriting, giving references, (confidential if employed;) state salary expected. P 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY in the office of a wholesale woolen house to take care of the order and stock books; salary $9. Address R 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL for light chamberwork and assist with two children; references required. Call 40 East 82d St., between 12-2.

Employment Agencies.

LEDGER CLERK, posting, &c.; must be good penman and figurer; $12.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, interior decorating, $12; knitting company, $15; importer, $17.

STENOGRAPHER, automobile, $13; legal, $15; marine transportation, $18; publisher, $15; wholesale grocery, $15; others at salaries from $10 up.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., city. Call between 9 and 1.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer, excellent opening with an expensive automobile concern; automobile experience an advantage; salary, $15; several other openings at salaries from $12-$18. Call "The Motor Mart," 1,790 Broadway.

FRENCH-ENGLISH stenographer, $20-$25; stenographers, $20, $18, $15; stenographer-bookkeeper, $18; stenographer, $20, (Cooperstown;) file clerk, $12-$15; bookkeeper, $15; shorthand reporting, Mignill, (Agency.) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS bookkeepers, typists, desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

20 STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; typists, $8-$14; bookkeepers, $12-$15. Pan-American Agency, 30 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER, $20; typists, dictaphone operators, Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syllabic System. Only one-fifth as much a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 287 West 125th St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

IN THREE MONTHS be a Mechanical Dentist. Earn a BIG income. Mechanical Dentists are in GREAT demand. We teach you INDIVIDUALLY any time of day or evening. No home or book study. See the school. Write for FREE booklet 51.
DENTISTS' LABORATORIES SCHOOL, Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St.
FIRST licensed by State Board of Education.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

$10
This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Competent seniors, capable of supervising audits and investigations, wanted by prominent C. P. A. firm; good opportunity for permanent connection. Reply, stating age, experience, and references. Q 299 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, for public accountants' office, senior accountant; must be fully qualified and competent to take charge of work. Reply, stating age, salary required, and giving references. R 230 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Juniors, with some public accounting experience, by large C. P. A. firm; opportunity for experience, and permanent connection for capable men. Reply, stating age, qualifications, and references. O 298 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man as accountant and cost man in manufacturing plant; state in complete detail age, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 284 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT wanted for accountants' office; state age, experience, and salary. R 253 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—A technical man wanted, mechanical, 25 to 28 years old, for advertising department of large manufacturing concern near New York; must have good command of English; send samples of any writing you have done; salary $100 month to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; interview will be granted at a hotel in New York. Z 265 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING AND BOOK SALESMEN.—Active and aggressive men to interview manufacturers for an established concern; very liberal commission; appearance absolutely essential. Room 808, 101 Warren St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and claim clerk in cloak and suit house; must have good handwriting, accurate, and speedy. Call after 9:30, Moyses & Dreyfoos, 1,115 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, (one who is a stenographer and typist preferred,) who is experienced in real estate work. Apply with full particulars, age, experience, salary expected and references, R. C., T 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large manufacturing company desires services of young man as stock keeper; one capable of handling large volume of work. T 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER who writes plainly and can use typewriter; salary to start, $10. Address P 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cost clerk, thoroughly familiar with factory cost; state qualifications and salary desired. T 74 Times.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SALARY TO START $6 WEEK; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. P 300 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY in office of large wholesale house; good opportunity for a bright boy; not required to work Saturdays; salary $4 to start. Address giving age, &c., W 353 Times Downtown.

BOY to assist in office of large wholesale manufacturing concern; no experience necessary; good opportunity for advancement; state age and education. W 328 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of Brooklyn factory; good opportunity for one who is intelligent; state experience, age, nationality, and wages wanted. P 248 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the office of a wholesale house; a boy 16 or 17 years of age. Answer Office, K 20 Times.

BOY.—Bright boy in office of wholesale clothing house; good chance for advancement. Bright & Schlesinger, 18 Washington Place.

BOY, 16, as messenger and to be generally useful in office; $8 start; must be well recommended. G. A. Henckel & Co., 109 West 29th St.

BOY wanted in downtown banking house; school graduate preferred. W 355 Times Downtown.

BOYS for clerical or mechanical positions in large mfg. concern; light work; good future; $6. P 249 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by Stock Exchange firm; must be over 16 years of age; chance for advancement. Apply Room 423, 61 Broadway.

CHECKER. — Wanted, reliable, experienced man as checker in commercial automobile drafting department situated in Greater New York; only man well versed in the automobile business need apply; state age, nationality, experience, salary desired, &c. Checker, 53 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHEMIST WANTED, CAPABLE TO DO METAL ANALYSIS FOR FOUNDRY PURPOSES; FAMILIARITY WITH OIL, GREASE, AND HARD RUBBER ANALYSIS IS AN ADVANTAGE; PRACTICAL ANALYTICAL EXPERIENCE IS NEEDED. SEND DETAILS AS TO AGE, NATIONALITY, FORMER PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED TO P. O. BOX 115, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

CLERK.—Cost and production clerk experienced in manufacturing parts wanted by first-class automobile repair plants. F. P., 125 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architect in L. I. City has vacancy for young man with experience in tenement house and factory buildings. Address by letter only, stating qualifications and salary. Architect, T 116 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, detailer and tracer, wanted with previous experience on automobile work; must be neat, quick, and accurate. Apply in person to Employment Bureau, General Vehicle Co., Borden Av., Long Island City.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT.—Excellent opportunity on large Wall St. publication for young man familiar with Wall St. and with publishing experience; must be good proof-reader and accurate at figures; salary, $20 to start. W 349 Times Downtown.

FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS AND AISLE MANAGERS.

A prominent Fifth Avenue Establishment offers exceptional opportunities to a limited number of men, thoroughly experienced in department store work; state age, where previously employed, salary received, &c., in detail. Address T 35 Times.

FOREMAN Wanted.—Experienced man for foreman of electricians in large industrial plant; must be thoroughly competent and able to repair A. C. and D. C. motors and do general work on light and power circuits; give experience, references, and wages expected. Z 232 Times Annex.

FURNITURE SALESMEN.

ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN HIGH-GRADE SHOPS NEED APPLY. WANTED AT WYMAN'S CABINET MAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, BASEMENT, OLD BUILDING.

GARDENER.—Wanted a gardener, understanding care of private place on Long Island; must be experienced in all branches of gardening, poultry, &c., and have good references. Apply by letter only to Mrs. E. C. Blum, 45 Plaza St., Brooklyn.

MACHINISTS. MOULDERS.

All-around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 15, Barge Office, Battery Park, New-York City.

MANAGER.—A man wanted, age 25 to 28 years, to take charge of layout work of technical advertisements and bulleting for large manufacturing concern near New York; must have good experience; send samples of any work you have done; salary $100 per month to start; big opportunity for training and advancement; interview will be granted at a hotel in New York. Z 266 Times Annex.

MAN with experience in wholesale optical business. American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 26 years of age, who can detail from lay

STRAUS WOULD END STRIKES BY LAW

Employes of Railroads to Have Right to Organize Under His Plan.

FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Public Service Commission Will Hold Hearings on Chairman's Labor Proposition.

The plan of Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission for the prevention of strikes on surface, subway and elevated railroads was made public yesterday. Mr. Straus has sent to representative men of the three interests invitations to appear before the commission and criticise in a constructive fashion the plan, suggest new features, and generally to assist in perfecting it so that it can be the basis of a bill which is to be framed later and introduced into the Legislature in time for definite action this year.

In brief Mr. Straus's plan proposes to permit the employes to organize and to give to them a proportional representation on a wage board; to guarantee to them fair wages, the power to negotiate collectively with employers, and security of employment. It seeks to give to the employers a method of registering trade unions and agreements; a decision in disputes upon bases of fact, maintenance of discipline and efficiency, reasonable permanency of the working force, and avoidance of interruption of their business. The public is to be guaranteed immunity from accidents due to inexperienced men, and better and assured service.

The plan provides for a wage board of representatives of both sides to a dispute. Mr. Straus believes that about 90 per cent. of the differences arising between employers and employes could be adjusted by such a board.

Employes are to have the right to bargain individually or collectively. When a man is employed by an operating company it is to be understood that his employment is to last for a year at least. In the event of his dismissal before the expiration of a year, or within any period provided in the agreement, he shall have the right of appealing to the wage commission, which shall sustain his dismissal or order his reinstatement. The plan provides that each railroad shall have an adequate number of competent employes and that they shall be "governed by rules and regulations, competency, wages, hours of work, working conditions, employment, promotion, benefits, retirement upon pension or otherwise, discharge or termination of service or reistatement," as shall "secure continuous, uninterrupted, safe, and adequate transportation of persons and property and promote the security or convenience of employes, passengers, shippers, or the public."

Mr. Straus admitted that his plan required the co-operation and the advice of both employes and employers. One of the difficulties to be overcome in perfecting the plan is that which might arise because of various labor organizations.

Concerning the wage board, the plan says that any registered union or association shall be entitled to nominate such number of members as the Public Service Commission shall determine is reasonably proportionate to the number of members in the union. The employer shall be entitled to nominate such additional number of representatives as shall be equal to the total number of representatives of employes. Mr. Straus thought that the wage board would not consist of more than eight members at the largest.

COPYRIGHT HOLDS FOR MUSIC WITH MEALS

Supreme Court Rules Against Restaurants Which Held That Performances Were Not for Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Those who must have music for their food are concerned in a decision rendered today by the United States Supreme Court, which sustains suits brought against the Vanderbilt Hotel and Shanley's restaurants for playing Victor Herbert's "Sweethearts" and the march "From Maine to Georgia," owned by the firm of John Church & Co.

The question involved was simply whether the performance of a musical composition in a restaurant, without charge for admission to the place, for the purpose of hearing the music, constituted an infringment of copyright or the exclusive right of the owner of the copyright to perform the composition publicly for profit.

The Vanderbilt Hotel managers had "From Maine to Georgia" played for the entertainment of their guests. "Sweethearts" was sung by a professional quartet on the stage at Shanley's. The United States District and Circuit Courts below held that this was not a rendering for profit within the meaning of the copyright law.

"If rights are only infringed by a performance where money is taken at the door," said Justice Holmes in rendering the decision, "they are very imperfectly protected. Free performances might be given that would defeat all protection. The defendants' performances are not eleemosynary. The public pays for them. It is true that music is not the sole object, but neither is the food, which could possibly be got cheaper elsewhere. The object is a repast in surroundings that to people having limited powers of conversation, or disliking the rival noise, give a luxurious pleasure not to be had from eating a silent meal. If music did not pay it would be given up. If it pays, it pays out of the public's pocket. Whether it pays or not, the purpose of employing it is profit and that is enough."

WINGDALE FOR PRISON SITE.

Fight Begun in 1911 Is Ended by Decision of the Commission.

Wingdale, in Dutchess County, was chosen yesterday by a commission appointed by Governor Whitman as the site for the State's proposed new farm and industrial prison. After a public hearing held yesterday at Elbert H. Gary's office, 71 Broadway, a quorum of the commission, composed of Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Chairman; Judge Gary, and Lewis E. Pilcher, State architect, voted for the Wingdale site in preference to Beekman, also in Dutchess County, which was the site of the National Guard mobilization camp.

The action of the commission ends a fight over the Wingdale site which has continued since 1911. Since then it has been condemned as unfit for prison purposes by a commission of prison reformers, headed by Thomas Mott Osborne. The reason for the choice of Wingdale, according to the committee, was a better water supply, better possibilities for sewage disposal, and greater adaptability for the architectural treatment of the prison planned by Mr. Pilcher.

Mr. Pilcher explained in detail yesterday his plans for the new prison. It will have three terraces, on which are to be distributed prisoners of different types. On the lowest terrace will be prisoners engaged in industry and on the next recalcitrant prisoners, for whom discipline cells are to be built. The trusties are to live in smaller buildings on the highest part of the site.

MRS. BYRNE MUST GO TO WORKHOUSE

Sister of Mrs. Sanger Sentenced for Use of Birth Control Literature.

THREATENS HUNGER STRIKE

Followers Hoped Court Would Suspend Sentence Instead of Giving Her 30-Day Term.

Mrs. Ethel Byrne, who was convicted last week of disseminating birth control literature at the clinic conducted by her sister, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, at 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, was sentenced yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, that borough, to serve thirty days in the workhouse. Mrs. Byrne immediately announced her intention of starting a "hunger strike." She was taken to Raymond Street Jail in the afternoon, and this morning at 8 o'clock will be taken to Blackwell's Island.

Mrs. Byrne was accompanied to court by Mrs. Sanger and Miss Fannie Mindell, an associate worker at the clinic, and a few of their followers. In answer to the questions of the court clerk, Mrs. Byrne said that she lived at 246 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, and gave her occupation as that of a trained nurse. She said that she had been a widow for five years and had two children, who are in a boarding school. Justices Garvin, O'Keefe, and Herrman sat upon the bench. Justice Garvin read the sentence of the court from a prepared paper, as follows:

"Ethel Byrne, you have been convicted, after trial of a violation of Section 1,142 of the penal law. You have been represented by able, alert, and zealous counsel, and your rights have been carefully guarded. Those who compose society, for the benefits they enjoy therefrom, assume some obligations in return. One of the most sacred of these obligations is a respect for and an observance of the rules of conduct laid down by the legislative branch of the Government. Disobedience of law, even if unintentional, is to be regretted, if deliberate is exceedingly serious, and if persistent may make the offender a public menace. That the function of the Legislature is distinct from that of the court is elementary, and when a law has been enacted by the former and construed by the latter any change therein must come by modification or repeal.

"The court is of the opinion that the manner in which you violated the law was both deliberate and persistent. The court cannot substitute for the solemn act of the Legislature the opinion of individuals, however high may be their character or praiseworthy their motives, and no one may defy the law as it exists."

The sentence was a surprise to the followers of Mrs. Sanger and Mrs. Byrne, most of whom thought the court would suspend sentence.

"I intend to go on a hunger strike," said Mrs. Byrne. "Furthermore, I do not intend to do a stroke of work at the institution. I am not used to hard work, and I shall not submit to it. They may force me to eat, but if they do it will be because I may be too weak to resist them."

Jonah Goldstein, counsel for Mrs. Sanger, appeared before Justice Callaghan in the Supreme Court later in the day and asked for an order to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued for Mrs. Byrne on the ground that her conviction was obtained under a law that he alleges is unconstitutional. Justice Callaghan dismissed the application and told Mr. Goldstein that if he would appear before him today he would issue an order to show cause why a writ of reasonable doubt should not be issued. Mr. Goldstein is expected to do this.

Empire Refining Bonds Sold.

The Empire Refining Company sold $7,000,000 first mortgage and collateral trust 6 per cent. bonds yesterday to Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., and Henry L. Doherty & Co. The company handles the production of the Empire Gas & Fuel Company, which has guaranteed the bonds.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water With Meals Relieves Stomach Disorders

Thousands of unfortunates suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time they commit the least indiscretion of diet. If they had only formed the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal they probably would have found their digestion so strengthened that they could face the richest, most satisfying meals without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is highly helpful in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.—Advt.

7-20-4

R. G. SULLIVAN'S

Advance in price is an assurance to the smoker that the uniform high standard of this famous 10c. Cigar will be maintained.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

THE **NURSING MOTHER**

Needs Strength to Properly Care for Baby

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

is unequalled as a flesh and blood maker for run-down women. Creates appetite. Physicians prescribe it. Patients love it.

Druggists Everywhere.

When a Man Brings His Wife Along

to help him select a dress suit here, he's pretty sure to be the owner of one before he walks out—unless all signs fail.

Women are keen judges of men's evening clothes. They have an eye for beauty—that's why. And women are enthusiastic over Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Suits.

A Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Suit or Tuxedo Is a Thing of Beauty

We don't concede the palm to the best custom tailors, in details of fit, style, tailoring or material.

Dress Suits are $35 and up; Tuxedo Coats to match, $24; Dress Trousers, $7 and up.

A limited number of Hart Schaffner & Marx Oxford Tuxedo Suits—regular prices $40 to $50—are being sold at $27.50—discontinued lines.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings

SHAW-WALKER
Steel Letter Files
"Built Like a Skyscraper"

No more strength needed to open it than the strength in your little finger.

SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

DRAWERS that "coast" out or in at a touch. Drawers that will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without repair or attention. Drawers that are non-rebounding—stay shut without superfluous mechanism. That's Shaw-Walker construction.

"Built Like a Skyscraper,"—only *better*. Because the steel girders, cross-pieces, sills, floors, etc., are electrically welded into solid one-piece steel. No nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

Put one in your office. See for yourself why Shaw-Walker files got highest awards at San Francisco and San Diego Expositions 1915.

And see why we guarantee your money back if you don't like this file better than any you ever saw before.

Phone us to send you one to-day. Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER

60 Franklin St. New York

Complete catalog of Steel Files, Wood Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all files on request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

The
Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."
for Arch Support

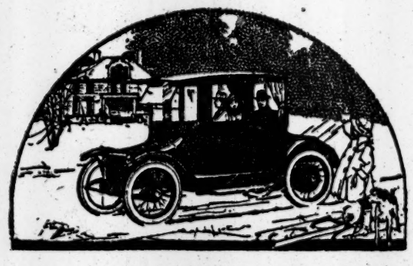
Three out of every five persons need the Coward Special Arch Supporting Shoe. This shoe supports the arch in its natural position, relieves the strain on the bony frame work as well as the muscles and greatly overcomes the inconvenience that goes with "flat foot" conditions.

The Coward is the *original* arch Support shoe and has given comfort and satisfaction for nearly 50 years.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Mail Orders Filled



Now a Detroit Electric for $1775

THAT line will bear repetition. Read it again—**Now a Detroit Electric for $1775.**

The **Detroit Electric** combines the luxury of the very finest limousine and the simplicity of the economical roadster.

In New York and neighborhood you can't figure on keeping a good limousine much under $3000 a year. Then you miss the fun of driving it yourself, and have to depend on a chauffeur, whether you want him along or not.

Then think of the convenience—taking husband to the office, going calling, or shopping, to church or matinee.

A single demonstration teaches you all you need to know.

As easy to run as a perambulator,—push the lever and go, shut off the power and stop; no gas for the feet to feed; no clutch to catch; no gears to strip; just one hand lever and one foot brake.

The **Detroit Electric** has captured New York at last. We are barely keeping up with the demand. In another year you will see them lined up for blocks in front of the stores, just as in the West, where first introduced.

Make this decision to-day—*See the* **Detroit Electric.**

Compare its comfort with the costliest cars.

Figure its modest upkeep.

Learn its ease of operation.

And then you will appreciate what joy this great car will bring into your motor life.

ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR CO.

Telephone, Columbus 3725-6

342 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
9 Hill St., Newark, N. J.

20 Central Park West, New York

318 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1043 Broad St., Bridgeport, Conn.

At

The Electric Garage

Central Park West and 62nd Street,

Your Electric can be stored, oiled, charged with current, washed and polished, **all for $40 a month.** For $1.50 weekly it will be left at your door and called for daily.

Southern Pacific Lines

Mardi Gras—New Orleans

Don't fail to see this brilliant carnival with its magnificent pageants, lavish entertainment and care-free revelry. Travel comfortably on

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS
(Morgan Line)
New York — New Orleans

S. S. CREOLE FROM NEW YORK FEB. 14

$75 round trip fare includes meals and berth on steamer. For $15 additional you can make the steamer your hotel at New Orleans for two days during the carnival. Connections at New Orleans for the Sunset Limited and other trains for the Southwest and California.

Full information on request; also ask for Apache Trail folder

1158 Broadway at 27th St. | 366 Broadway at Franklin St. | 39 Broadway near Wall St.

Fischer Pianos

The accomplished musician, as well as the beginner, are quick to appreciate **Fischer** tone—its depth and beauty are the result of seventy-seven years of piano-making.

$350
UPWARD
AT OUR FACTORY.
Value $500 in Stores.
MONTHLY TERMS.
Pianos Taken in Exchange.

Fischer Piano Factory
417 W. 28th St. J. & C. Fischer Near 9th Avenue
Oldest Piano Makers in New York

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Notice is hereby given of loss of two coupons, due Oct. 1, 1915, from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. consolidated mortgage 4½% bonds, Series A, Nos. 9,664 and 9,665, and application is being made for payment on proofs of loss. A. Sarasin & Co., Basle, Switzerland.

LOST—Late Friday afternoon, lady's Tiffany gold watch, No. 37,866, with gold pin and small pearls, marked "C. C. L.," between McCreery's and 31 West 76th St., via "L" road to 72d St.; reward. Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft, 31 West 76th St.

LOST.—Platinum bar bin set with 12 diamonds, on Monday, Jan. 22, between 2 and 2:30 P. M., in the fitting room, women's gown department, 3d floor, Franklin Simon & Co. Liberal reward for return to Superintendent's office.

LOST.—Diamond butterfly pin, Jan. 1, 1917, at Au Caprice Restaurant, Broadway and 61st St.; reward $400 for return of pin or $100 for pawn ticket; no questions asked. H. Mandell, Room 230, 1,834 Broadway.

LOST.—On Saturday, gold bar pin set with two diamonds and sapphire in platinum, floral effect, between 17th St. and 3d Av. and the Hotel Astor; liberal reward. Mrs. H. B. Howe, 184 Claremont Av.

LOST—Memorandum book, 4th Av., between 20th and 23d Sts.; return to Louis Karr, care of Baer & Lilienthal, 1,150 Broadway, and receive reward.

LOST.—Drop earring set with amethyst and small diamond; about 1:30; 72d, between Columbus and Amsterdam; reward. Return Hotel Hargrave.

LOST.—Skunk muff, Saturday, between Macy's, Wanamaker's, 3d Av. and 58th St.; reward. Schuldt, Room 2,003, 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—Park pond, 59th St., Friday afternoon, change purse containing silver, enameled locket; sentimental value. Reward, T 119 Times.

LOST—Ring, 2 diamonds and ruby, with hand carving on the side, at Century Theatre or Yale Club; liberal reward. Return to Yale Club.

LOST—Large diamond surrounded by rubies, between the Plaza Hotel and West End Av. and 86th St., suitable reward. A. J. Mack, 79 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday, Washington Square, lady's gold watch, monogramed, in leather wrist strap; reward. Ashwell, 27 Washington Sq.

LOST—In either Century Theatre, taxi, or 59th St., large diamond pin in silk purse; liberal reward. Kohl, 38 West 39th.

LOST.—Lady's monogram diamond pin; initials M. B. R.; liberal reward. Radt, 251 West 89th St.

LOST—Gold turquoise bracelet; suitable reward; return owner. Whitmarsh, 330 West 77th.

LOST—Jan. 15, jade and gold link bracelet. Return 40 West 36th; reward.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Sunday, between West 148th, 76th, bi-focal glasses incased. 530 West 148th.

LOST—Jan. 22, black velvet bag, in taxi from the Claridge or Stern's; reward. 220 West 110th. Academy 112.

LOST—Pear-shaped sapphire surrounded with diamonds, drop earring; liberal reward. W. Y. Connor, 330 West 102d St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Friday afternoon, heavy flexible English gold bracelet. Barter, 1,076 Anderson Av.

REWARD.—34th St., Broadway to 5th Av., Wednesday afternoon, silver meshbag marked "E. L. O."; communicate E. L. O., 74 Carlton St., East Orange, N. J.

REWARD.—Saturday, Staten Island Ferry, "Queens," 5 P. M., lady's strap purse containing money, jewelry, keys. Taller, 26 West 27th.

REWARD.—Wednesday, Jan. 17, black silk bag containing gold purse and cigarette case. W. F. Whitehouse, 125 East 73d.

REWARD.—Black leather wallet, drug store telephone booth, 23d St. T 106 Times.

$500 REWARD
and no questions asked for the return of one large pearl earring, lost on train leaving Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Wednesday, Jan. 17, or at Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$25 REWARD for gold, engine-turned cigarette case, marked D. A. H., lost Jan. 20, in vicinity 5th Av. and 44th St., or in taxi en rout to Madison Av. and 46th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$50 REWARD—Pearl and diamond bowknot pin, between Hudson Theatre and Claridge Hotel, or taxicab going to Ritz. B. L. Taylor, 829 Park Av.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

$50 REWARD.—German shepherd bitch; light wolf gray in color; answers name Alma; was taken to residence Guy Cleveland, 339 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J. Phone 5461 Orange; also Dumont 69M.

LOST—In Century Garage, 100th St., Central Park West, Sunday afternoon, French bull, brown sweater, green harness; reward. 272 West 90th St.

BIDE-A-WEE HOME, 410 East 38th St.—Dogs, cats given to good homes; pet animal cemetery.